Special municipal elections issue

The battle for the middle of the road

the Link

the mcgill daily

Agenda

Use the Agenda to publicise any Concordia-related event. Drop off your info at our offices at Sir George (H-649) or mail it in, indicating "Agenda" on the envelope. Deadlines are 5 p.m. Friday for Tuesday issues, and 5 p.m. Wednesday for Friday issues.

MONDAY, NOV. 3

Cinema Students Association meeting. At 3:00 p.m. in room VA 245.

Can Information be processed? The Department of Communication Studies invites you to a lecture by Prof. James Taylor, Departement de Communication Universite de Montreal. Bryan 209, Loyola Campus. From 16:15-17:30.

Women in the Church 7:30-9:30 p.m. Belmore House. All welcome.

TUESDAY, NOV. 4

Concordia Day of Action 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. in the lobby and mezzanine of Hall building.Schedule: 10 a.m. Rally; 12 p.m. march; 2 p.m. Workshop/study session on student aid; 3 p.m. Dance improvisation; 4 p.m. Foolhouse Theatre (improvisation and skits on university life); 5 p.m. Workshop/Study session on "Can students win through political action ?"; 6 p.m. Theatre Shmeatre; 8 p.m. Panel discussion on the future of Quebec universities with Joan Douherty, parliamentary assistant to Claude Ryan. Other guests include editorial staff from Le Devoir and the Gazette and François Desrosiers, former CUSA vice-president.

Transportation of Hazardous Waste. Guest lecturer: Mr. D.J. Wisdom, technical adviser, Provost Transport Inc. From 18:00 - 20:00 hrs. in room 635-2 Hall Building.

Science Policy & Engineering Innovation: Guest speaker: Charles H. Davis, from the Conseil de la science et de la technologie, will speak on Science and Technology Policies in Quebec: Problems of Doctrine and Evaluation Since 1976. From 11:45 to 13:00 in room H511-2.

Movies on video: To Live and Die in L.A. at the Campus Centre and tomorrow afternoon at Reggie's Pub.

Morning Meditation 9:15 am. All welcome. Coffee afterwards. Liturgy Committee meeting at 7:30 pm.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5

Special lecture. Dr. V.H. Kirpalani, Professor, Marketing Dept., Concordia University and Director and Vice-President of The American Marketing Association will address the "Association pour la promotion du commerce international Inc." on the subject of: Structures and trends in the global market place relevant to companies. Location: Chez la Mere Tucker, 1175 Place du Frere Andre(corner Philips Square). At 5:30 p.m. Fee $10. Cocktail Conference.

Food for Thought. Speaker to be announced. Belmore House. 11:45-1 p.m. (behind the Campus Center - Loyola) Bring your lunch. Coffee & goodies.

Amnesty International - Concordia. Barbara Zerter of the Social Justice Committee of Montreal will speak on El Salvador and the refugee problem in Central America. Also, the film "Nicaragua: Sing the Mountain, Weep the Cage" will be shown. Belmore House (behind the Campus Center -Loyola), 7:30 pm. All welcome.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6

Classical Music. At the Mezzanine from 12:00 to 14:30. Big Band, Come listen to... By Concordia Music Faculty.

Refusenick speaks out. Yackov Gordetsky recently realized Refusenick speaks about situation of Jews in the U.S.S.R. At Hillel House, 3460 Stanley Street, at 3:30 p.m. Info. 848-7492 or 845-9171.

The faculty of Fine Arts presents a series of lectures on The Arts in Canada: Survival and Solutions Part II. Sarah Diamond, Vancouver artist, critic, and activist will speak on Expo(se) 86: The privatisation of Canadian Cultures. At 8:30 p.m. in room 114, Visual Arts Building.

L'Institut Simone de Beauvoir presente: Dr. Monique Genuist (Dept. de Francais et d'Espagnol, Universite de Saskatchewan) qui parlera sur: Le Continuum Femme Dans L'oeuvre de Marie-Anna A. Roy. A 16:00, a L'Institut Simone de Beauvoir salle 101.

Classical/Jazz Music performances. Students from the Music faculty will be performing on the Mezzanine from 12:00 to 1:00 p.m. Info. 848-7474.

Science Policy & Engineering Innovation: Guest speaker: Alain Letendre of the Office of Industrial Innovation will speak on Industrial innovation: National and International perspectives. From 11:45 to 13:00 in room H511-2.

Natural History: Trivial Pursuit or Science? by Prof. Eisner of Cornell University. Hall building room. H-110, 8:30 p.m. Info: 848-2595.

Lunchtime Service St. James the Apostle, Bishop & StCath. Service 12 noon; light lunch 12:40 ($1.50). Guest Rev. Smith.

FRIDAY, NOV. 7

Women's Collective Meeting. Our regular weekly meeting. All women welcome. 2060 Mackay in room 202 at 5:30 p.m. Info. 848-7411.

Concordia Electro-Acoustic Composers' Group will perform at 8:15 p.m. in AD-131, Loyola Campus, 7141 Sherbrooke W. Info: 848-4706.

Sunday Eucharist. Loyola Chapel. 11 am & 8 pm.

GENERAL

Blood Drive: Concordia University Biology Students Association Annual Red Cross Blood Drive. Nov. 4-5, 10:00 - 5:00, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Mezzanine. Come help us reach our goal. Door prizes and more.

Art Exhibition. Fifth Faculty of Fine Arts Biennale. At the Concordia Art Gallery from Nov. 6 to Dec. 6. Vernissage Thursday Nov. 6 at 7:30 p.m. Gallery open from: Mond-Fri: 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. and on Sat. 10 a.m to 5 p.m. Admission free. Info. Jenny 848-4750.

Time management workshops, Wednesdays, beginning Nov. 5 (SGW). 848-3545 or 848-3555.

Women in transition: a five-session workshop, Thursdays, beginning Nov. 6 (SGW). 848-3545 or 848-3555.

Attention all film students: CUTV is offering to show student film and video productions on television. All we need are film students to bring in their work. We do the transfers. For more info. phone CUTV: 848-7403.

Tools for Peace for Nicaragua campaign: Please bring pencils, pens, notebooks, and loose-leaf paper to 2020 Mackay, room 203; Cusa office: Loyola(Campus Centre) or Sir George(H-637). Info. 848-7410.

Need help? Tutors available for most subjects. Minimal cost. contact the Dean of Students Office, 2135 Mackay, in basement Annex M.

Concordia University Television is selling Scotch Highgrade T-120 Videotape at $10.00 each. No Sales tax! No video tax! Drop by CUTV for more details. H651-1.

Health Services: Got the sniffles? Can't sleep? Down in the dumps? Period late? Questions about sexually transmitted diseases? Getting heartburn from all that junk food? Romance on the rocks? Health Services may be able to help. Contact SGW campus 2145 MacKay loc: 3565 and Loyola Campus 6935 Sherbrooke St. W.

Economics Department will pay for tutors where demand exists. This applies to economics 201,203,301,302,303,304. Minimum of three students for each course. Leave names at offices, GM 211-8 or Cloran 02. or phone 848-7437 or 848-7498.

Panorama - C.E.C.G. 5th Concert Series. The Concordia Electro-acoustic Composers' Group opens its fifth annual concert series, entitled Panorama, with three evenings of new computer-assisted music works on the weekend of November 7, 8 and 9, at the Loyola Campus of Concordia University. Concerts begin at 8:15 p.m. in room AD-131 and admission is free. Info. 848-4709 or 848-4705.

Legal Information Service: Problems with your landlord? Problems with that contract you signed? Immigration Department giving you a headache? Your girlfriend/boy-friend giving you a heartache? We can Help!!! Contact us at 848-4960 from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Come and see us in room CC326, Loyola Campus.

Comite SIDA Aide Montreal. Self-help group for anglophones having tested positive for HTLV 111 antibody test. This group is still open to new members until the beginning of November. Come and share your feelings, fears and concerns with other living the same thing. At 5:30 p.m. C-SAM Offices, 1212, Rue St-Hubert. Info. 282-9888.

Casting call. Third year Communication students searching for interested and dedicated Theatre students for a six to seven minute 16mm film production. Need male lead and male and female extras. Will be shooting in early Dec. and early Jan. Interested? Call Jim at 488-1291, and leave message on machine.

Concordia University's Student Exchange Programmes - 1987-1988. Applications for Conordia's Student Exchange Programmes are available at the Dean of Students Offices, Annex M-102 (SGW) and Ad-121, (Loyola). These programmes are open to all full-time students, Canadians and permanent residents, who have completed one full-time year in their programme. Deadline for France, Germany, Switzerland and U.S., February 13, 1987, U.K. deadline, January 30, 1987. For more information, call 848-3514/3515.

Rap with Rabbi. Talk to Rabbi Israel Hausman, Hillel's Chaplain at 341-3580.

CFRM Radio McGill is proud to announce the 1986 Radio Marathon for the Canadian Diabetes Association. Two announcers will be on the air together for 50 hours from Nov. 12 through Nov. 14. The broadcast will be live from Gert's Pub. Events will include prizes, celebrity interviews and an auction. This event is being held in conjunction with university radio stations across Canada. Don't miss it! Info. Tanya at 392-8936.

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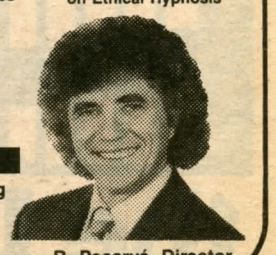

R. Pecarvé, Director

municipal elections 1986

PHOTO: MOLLY SHINHAT

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Drapeau is history. What's next for Montreal? Do you care? If so, continue reading. If not, you're not alone. Unfortunately, a lack of interest in municipal government has been largely responsible for 29 years of corporate statism.

This special election issue was painfully compiled by the staff of The Link of Concordia University and The McGill Daily. We have avoided writing about individual candidates because we felt that the issues were more important than personalities.

In this age of mass communications, voters have become the victims of slick media campaigns that sweep issues of importance under the carpet and prevent citizens from making an educated choice, should one actually be available.

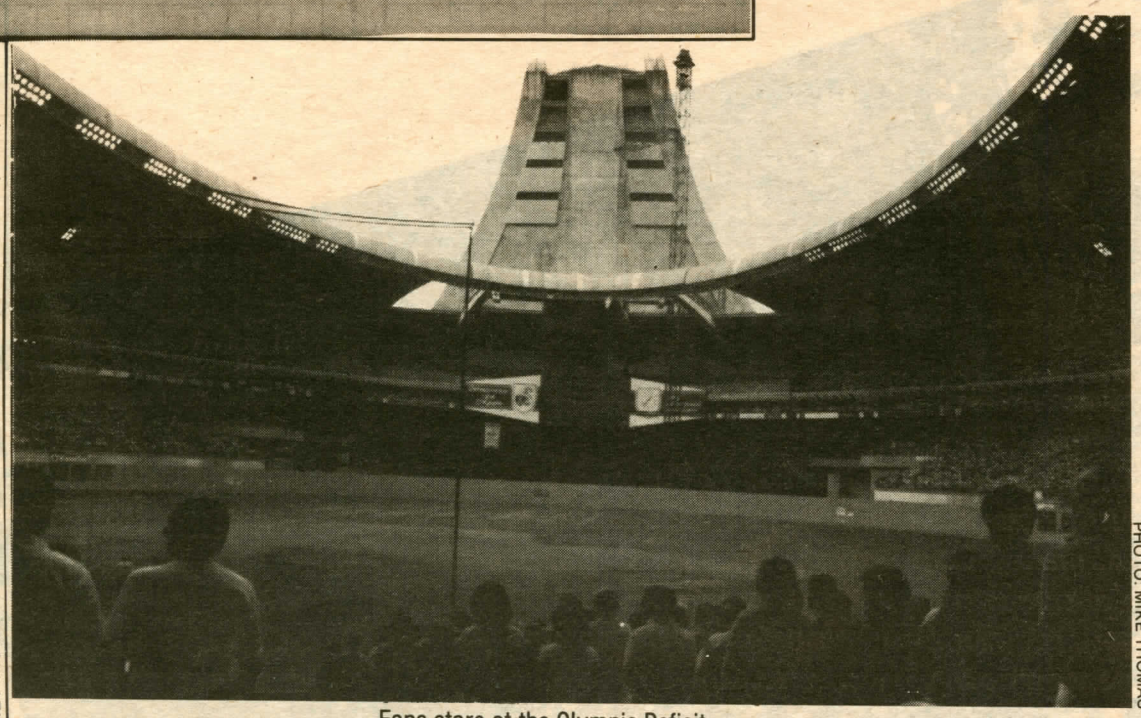


PHOTO: MIKE THOMAS

Fans stare at the Olympic Deficit

Renovating the private club

by Megan Parry

Mr. Drapeau says what he says...but what counts in this election is what I say," said Claude Dupras.

Dupras, former consulting engineer and new leader of the Montreal Civic Party, is trying to overcome Drapeau's 26 year legacy as Montreal's mayor and leader of the Civic Party.

Dupras is stressing a "commitment to the future" with "new ideas and new competence" in this year's municipal election campaign.

In the Civic Party manifesto, the first such publication of policy in the history of the Civic Party, the emphasis is definitely on change.

But how different is Dupras' new party to Drapeau's old Civic party?

Drapeau founded the Civic party in 1960, and, as its only leader, has been responsible for the party's image as a "private club."

Drapeau chose party members himself, keeping the criteria for membership shrouded in secrecy.

Members could be arbitrarily asked to leave, as in Oct. 1970, when Drapeau purged the party's membership. In the biography *Drapeau*, by McKenna and Purcell, the former mayor is quoted as saying: "The door to the Civic Party is very wide. A new member must prove his worth and abide by the aims of the party. If he disagrees, he is free to leave and no hard feelings, but leave he *must*."

The biography also states that Drapeau did not invite one woman to join the party between 1960 and 1970,saying: "I have nothing against women, but I don't think we can get them elected."

The "closed-door" image of the party was further enhanced by the fact that Drapeau rarely gave press conferences and disliked the press in general.

In 1970 he passed a by-law banning paper distribution boxes on Montreal's street corners.

Drapeau, the man with "grandiose dreams," created an international image for the Civic Party. His administration is responsible for Expo '67, the Olympic Games (1976), the Floralies International and Mirabel airport. But none of these schemes came about through public consultation, almost guaranteeing their huge deficits.

For Expo, he considered transporting the Eiffel Tower to Montreal from Paris, and almost succeeded but the owners of the tower backed out at the last minute.

In the biography *Drapeau*, he says "The Olympics can no more have a deficit than a man can have a baby." The Malouf Report of 1980, an investigation into controversy over the Olympics, blames Drapeau personally for the debt and mismanagement of the 1976 Olympics.

In keeping with his promise to "clean up" Montreal, Drapeau used the powers of the 1970 War Measures Act to stop a porno cinema from showing a film called *Quiet Days in Clichy*.

In 1976, he closed down a festival of Montreal street art, declaring it "obscene."

"It is the job of those administering a government to wrap its services in the brightest packaging," said Drapeau defending the party's image, "The life of a community need not be wrapped in old newspapers...there is no reason that life, even for the poor, must be depressing."

Dupras is stressing a commitment to change.

Almost half of the party's candidates are new this year. Out of the total 38 candidates, only seven are women.

In an interview with a Montreal daily recently, Dupras said the Civic Party almost included a black candidate this year, but this idea fell through when the proposed candidate couldn't meet the $7,000 campaign cost.

Although Dupras is trying to present a new image of openness and "climate of confidence" in this campaign, party membership is still secretive and members can be arbitrarily let go.

Roger Larivee, a former Civic Party councilor, was ousted by the party without warning or explanation.

When he spoke at Concordia in October, Dupras said of the party, "We want to have an open party. It's not now, but it will be... soon."

Their policies have changed, but the essential structure of the civic party has not.

Despite Dupras' efforts to distance the "new" Civic Party from the Drapeau legacy, the former mayor is back in the picture, campaigning for Dupras in the upcoming election.

Drapeau is conducting a vehement anti-MCM campaign, warning voters not to trust the MCM, saying "Let's not run risks for the pleasure of saying we have to change."

The intention of Drapeau's campaign is to boost the Civic Party's lagging popularity, but recent polls indicate that the former mayor's spiteful comments are not hurting the MCM; in fact, they have prompted a lawsuit by Bernard Lancetot, the publisher of the MCM's new book, *For Montreal*.

The mayoral television debate summed up Dupras's position in this election. He opened the debate by referring to "my opponent, Jean Drapeau," but later corrected himself. A Freudian slip, perhaps.

Millionaire mayor

by Carla Malinoff and Lydia Namane

In an attempt to revitalise its image for the upcoming elections, the ailing Civic Party has come up with its first party manifesto and has picked a new leader to promote it.

That leader is Claude Dupras, a millionaire engineer who is trying to project himself as Montreal's Big Daddy.

"I am 54 years-old, lived all my life in Montreal. I have a good professional career, and now I have decided to make a turning point in my life and dedicate myself to my city," Dupras says. "Montreal is a family and together we can act as a family."

Dupras believes his credibility and "commitment to the future" are qualifications enough to be mayor. He sees himself as the ideal candidate to promote Montreal to its fullest.

"I want the mayor to be the main promoter of tourism in Montreal," as well as big business.

Claude Dupras is president and senior partner in Dupras Ledoux Associes, a Montreal engineering firm. The company has several contracts with the city, sparking allegations that he would be in conflict of interest as mayor. Dupras has cancelled two of the three contracts and says he will cancel the third and largest contract if elected.

Dupras' grandiose "vision of Montreal" has short-term and long term goals.

Short-term plans include tax reductions and immediate city development. Dupras claims this will bring "additional revenue from new prosperity." In the long-term, he wants a "better quality of life," and plans to meet "the social and cultural needs of our people."

Dupras has been in politics since 1968. He has been a committed member of the Progressive Conservative Party and a federal candidate. His political activities are reflected in his private sector programs that provide unemployed youth with professional education.

With a staggering figure of 30,000 unemployed youth with diplomas, the Civic Party leader wants to "create a new mutual investment fund" in which he asks Montrealers to "contribute one dollar per month, to provide funds for those who come out of universities who have ideas and want to start a business."

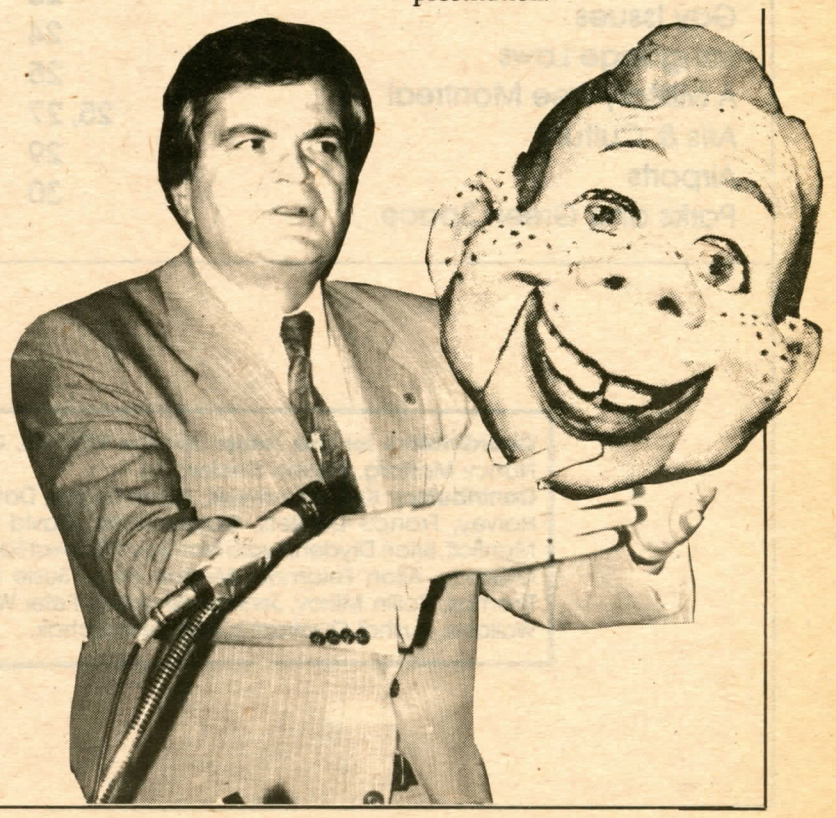
Dupras wants to "bridge the gap" between graduating and entering the business world by organising approximately 1,500 businessmen on a volunteer basis to consult with the youth and "absorb them into their businesses."

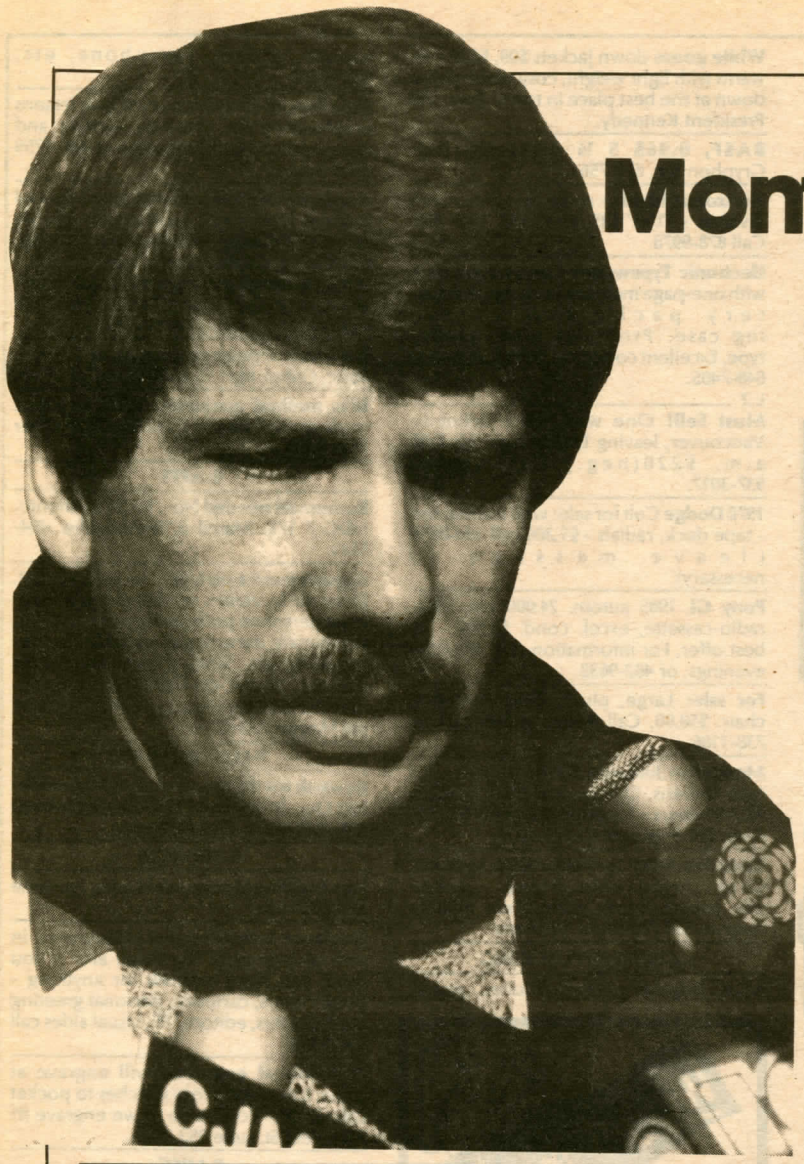
However, the majority of unemployed youth do not have post-secondary education. Dupras relies on large scale development and Montreal's "future prosperity" to create jobs for this group.

"If the MCM wins the election, there's a danger that the climate of enterprise will be affected." This, he maintains, will increase levels of youth unemployment.

Dupras would attend to the "social and cultural needs of Montrealers" through private social clubs and religious orders. For example, Dupras, as president of the Richelieu country club (an extravagant private club in the East End) cooperated in the creation of a shelter for pregnant women, which still continues to exist.

Dupras is against prostitution. "My opponent wants to decriminalise prostitution." By decriminalising it, the rate would increase 25 per cent, he said. Dupras gave no source for his figure. He does not see any difference between decriminalization and the legalisation of prostitution.





Montreal's golden boy

by Susie Petersiel

Jean Doré is always looking to his left. It would appear that the MCM mayoral candidate is trying to escape the haunting shadows of his lost ideals in becoming what the Communist Party terms "the incarnation of the right wing" of the MCM.

"I'm a Montrealer by birth," said Doré, "I've been involved in city politics since 1974, and I've got the tools to be a leader. I've been conducting visits to other cities in Canada, the U.S., and Europe to find out what they were doing, and I really understand how to run a city.

"I also have a team of experienced people working with me, and that is a tremendous asset. This is what I can bring to the city as mayor."

A founding member of the MCM, Doré is a labour lawyer and was party treasurer in 1974. He was continuously active in his party and in municipal politics, although he was not elected party president until 1982. He did not hold a seat on council that year, but his party's strong showing in the 1982 municipal election ensured a strong opposition. Doré won a seat on council in 1984.

"I think the most important issue for the people of Montreal is economic development and job creation. We have 12 per cent unemployment, 25 per cent youth unemployment, and 50 per cent visible minority youth unemployment," said Doré. "The Civic Party didn't place a lot of emphasis on this area, and that's why we've consulted the public about it. We've had very positive feedback from the business community as well."

"I feel that the city has great need for the ideals of youth," he said, referring to the problem of youth unemployment. "Our universities are a great asset, and we should be capitalizing on them. Montreal's youth is a vital part of the city's future. We are also in favour of entrepreneurship, and starting new businesses in the city."

Conversely, the MCM is supported by another group that is diametrically opposed to Big Business—the Communist Party. "They obviously support us because we are the party that represents change," said Doré, but "are you sure all 15 members are supporting the MCM?"

The MCM also wants to give young people the opportunity to work with retiring employees. This would give the young people the value of experience, and give the city the value of youthful energy and new ideas, explained Doré, in an obvious bid to win over as many interest groups as possible.

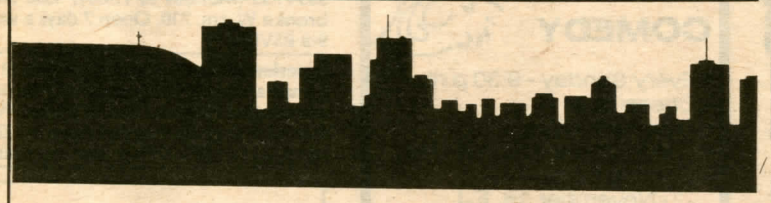
"We are also looking at summer work programs for students," said Doré. "We would like to create bicycle and pedestrian paths, and have them built during the summer. This would create student jobs, as well as decrease the city's costs."

Other issues that are of concern to students are student housing and affirmative action for minorities.

According to Doré, the city "must get more true student housing, such as co-ops and rooming houses. There is an emergence of condominiums in the downtown core, but housing should not be limited only to high income earners."

On issues of race, Doré thinks "it is important, both in the MUC and at city hall, that people are aware of Montreal's multicultural reality. People must be sensitized to this reality," said Doré. "Minorities are neglected in the city's hiring practices and are under-represented in city council."

"It is also true that there are no visible minority candidates.



Weeding out the grassroots

by Joe Heath

Recent policy reversals have left many Montrealers wondering just how much of "the left" is left in the MCM.

Since its inception in 1974, the Montreal Citizens' Movement (MCM) has swayed from the moderate left to the political centre.

The 1970 municipal elections were held during the October Crisis, when the city of Montreal was occupied by the Canadian Armed Forces. The principal opposition to Drapeau's Civic Party, the Front d'Action Politique (FRAP) councillors, received only 10 per cent of the vote. Drapeau was re-elected mayor with 92 per cent of the popular vote.

With FRAP effectively destroyed, a variety of interest groups sought a new platform for political opposition to the Civic Party.

In the spring of 1974, the MCM was formed, and its councillors succeeded in capturing 44.5 per cent of the popular vote. Links between the MCM and FRAP were clear. In fact, one of the first MCM councillors elected, Paul Cliche, had been president of FRAP

In 1974, the party was more of an ad hoc coalition than a party with a firm platform. Between 1974 and 1978, the MCM established its basic platform.

Dimitrios Roussopoulos, a member of the MCM between 1976 and 1978, explained the situation. "When the MCM was formed in 1974, it was founded by sympathizers of the NDP, independent Marxist academics, trade unionists, and people on the left of the Parti Quebecois (PQ). However, there were very few activists from the Movement of Citizens Committees. They (the activists), were sympathetic, but not involved."

The activists at this time formed part of a powerful grassroots citizens' movement. The MCM, in an attempt to capitalize on this movement, drew various activists into the party.

Between 1974 and 1976, many activists joined the MCM, and began to question the goals of the party. It was in this period that the cornerstone of MCM policy was established—the proposal of neighborhood councils.

Said Roussopoulos, "The concept in 1976 was of community control—neighborhoods were to have control. They would have a political, economic, social, and cultural role. There was to be a significant de-centralization of power from city hall in favour of the neighborhoods."

With neighborhood councils, power was to be taken out of the hands of elected representatives, and placed in the hands of citizens. With this platform, the MCM became more of a movement than a political party.

At this point, many of the Social Democrats left the MCM to form the Municipal Action Group (MAG). The 1978 elections went very poorly for the MCM, as MAG councillors captured 26 per cent of the vote, over the MCM's 18 per cent.

After the election, leftist elements in the MCM held what Roussopolous described as a "post-mortem." After this meeting, "the left left (the MCM)."

The number of blue collar MCM candidates decreased from one out of every five in 1978 to almost one out of twenty in 1982. They were replaced by a substantial increase of white collar and civil servant candidates.

This transformation in the party was reflected in its policy. In 1982, the MCM and the MAG held virtually identical social democratic platforms. In the 1982 elections, the presence of the MAG served only to split the vote, letting Drapeau squeeze in another four years as mayor.

After 1982, the MAG dissolved, and it became apparent that the MCM had a realistic chance of winning the 1986 election. Slowly, the MCM policy of neighborhood councils was transformed.

In March of this year, Jean Doré announced that neighborhood councils would only make certain decisions. This was quite a switch from the original position, which would have given councils almost complete autonomy.

Finally, in the Spetember 13 issue of *La Presse*, Doré announced that neighborhood councils would not be instituted in the first MCM term of office, and that the proposal would be submitted to referendum if the MCM were elected for a second term.

Roussopolous criticized this reversal, saying, "Now they (MCM) talk about neighborhood centres, like welfare centres. Consultation is the key word now, not control."

According to Jean-Francois Léonard, a political science professor at Universite de Quebec a Montreal, "The cultural-political vision of the MCM used to be that small is beautiful, the local is important.

"When you want the position (mayor), you say anything, but when you've got the power it's different," he said.

In many ways, the MCM have been likened to the PQ. Jean Doré, in particular, seems oddly close to the party. In 1970, he was working as Rene Levesque's press secretary. Furthermore, Doré's newly released book, *For Montreal*, is published by an ex-FLQ member.

Leonard commented, "I think Doré had a great admiration for Levesque... but I don't think he's a nationalist. I think Drapeau is more of a nationalist."

Regardless, the MCM, principally in response to Civic Party "red-baiting," has been grasping at the political centre. Said Roussopolous, "There's no such thing as 'a left' within the MCM. There are some leftists, but they act as individuals, not as a caucus."

Going into the election, many supporters of the MCM are still wondering if neighborhood councils with any actual power will ever become a reality.

continued from page 2

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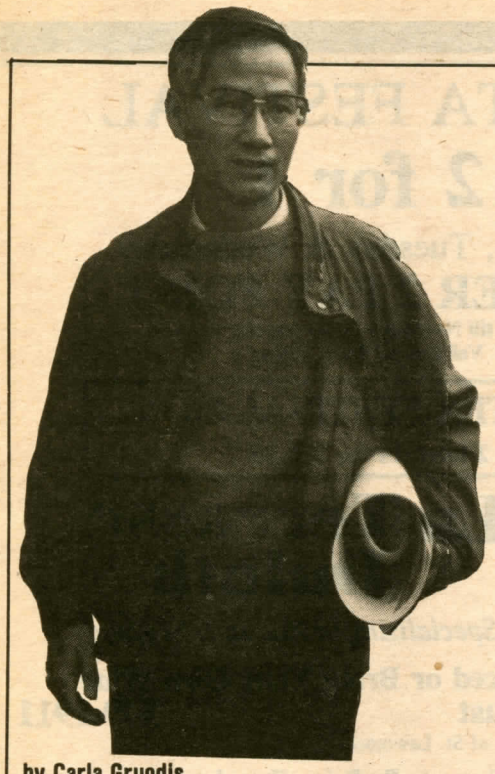

PHOTO: MATTHEW LUCHAK

Kenneth Cheung's Populist party

by Carla Gruodis

Germaine Chabotte stands patiently on the corner of St. Laurent and Ontario streets, watching a CBC crew film candidate Kenneth Cheung campaigning door to door.

Shivering, she holds a bundle of posters and pamphlets, which Cheung and half a dozen candidates from his party distribute to shops and passersby.

"Mr. Cheung is a real gentleman, and very honest too," said Chabotte, a friend of the family for the past 25 years. "He wants to work for the people."

The Montreal Municipal Democratic Alliance (MMDA) was founded just over half a year ago by Cheung and several members of the Municipal Action Group. The MAG ran in the last elections but has sinced dissolved. Like MAG, the Democratic Alliance seeks to upset the power structures that have controlled municipal politics under Drapeau.

Presently represented on city council by Sofodlis Rasoulis and Phillipe Salvatore, a former member of the MCM, the young party is running 21 candidates in the elections.

Cheung explains that the Democratic Alliance was formed to provide Montreal voters with a "viable third option"—a choice between the Civic Party and the MCM, which it does not believe will effect any real change.

"We're in this election to prevent a deep polarisation between the left and the right—between the big labour and the big business," said Cheung, a Hong Kong native who owns a successful real estate company.

The MMDA considers that its concern with minority representation and its centrist, neo-liberal philosophy express the aspirations of the majority of the city's population.

"We want to make sure that the anglophones and the minorities, the visible minorities, women, youth, the elderly, the unemployed, the handicapped and the poor will not be forgotten again. This is our foundation, our *raison d'etre*."

Cheung is not convinced by Doré and Dupras' promises to open city hall up to Montreal's visible minorities.

"There is not a single person of Asian, African, Jamaican or Latin American origin on either party's staff, let alone among their candidates. When they say that they will open up city hall, it is only cosmetic," said Cheung.

To increase minority representation at city hall, the Democratic Alliance proposes a policy of affirmative action for civil servants. Cheung suggests that the city establish a policy of contract compliance to ensure that the companies it hires also follow affirmative action programs.

The Democratic Alliance's manifesto reflects a strong sense of the city's cultural and ethnic diversity. "Montreal must remain predominantly French," said Cheung, but he also thinks that the city's language policy regarding signs should also be representative of the 40 per cent non-francophone population. "If people put another language (in addition to French) on a sign, it should not be a crime."

In contrast to his opponents' detailed plans to revitalise Montreal, Cheung believes that urban planning must take into consideration the natural development of so diverse and dynamic a city.

"Master plans have always proven wrong. The urban centre must be allowed to follow an organic growth," said Cheung, who saw a municipal by-law restrict Chinatown's natural development along St. Jacques St.

While the MCM and Civic Party desperately try to appeal to Montreal's mainstream electorate, Kenneth Cheung's six month old party is probably the most representative of the city's ecclectic population.

"I joined the party because they think about the people who are forgotten, the underprivileged," said Lise L'Heureux, a manicurist and one of the five women running with the Democratic Alliance.

"We're trying to think of single mothers, problems with daycare and low-cost housing," said L'Heureux. "If elected I would try to be the eyes and ears at city hall for women."

Restaurant owner Rene Delbuguet is running in the downtown district of Peter McGill against independent Nick Auf der Maur and the MCM's Cameron Charlebois.

"I'm a small business person and all the shops need somebody at city hall," said Delbuguet who believes that the city shoulddo more promote the tourism and communications businesses.

The Democratic Alliance's candidate for the district of Cotedes-Neiges, Raphael Maman says that the city government must respect the needs of citizens of every race, background and religion. A native of Morocco, he is particularily concerned with the youth in his neighbourhood.

"There are problems with the kids of immigrant parents. It's the misunderstanding between them, because the kids grow up in English or French schools, that put the kids outside," said Maman. He suggests that the creation of more sports and volunteer work programmes for youth would help to solve the problem.

If the MCM takes power, the Democratic Alliance doesn't believe that anything will change for the ordinary people of Montreal—the minorities, small business-people, women, and unemployed. "It would only be a change from one type of colonialism to another," says Cheung.

"We're a liberal party at the municipal level," said Cheung. "A lot of Canadians have been put into the fringe and the role we're allowed to play is in the periphery of power.

"We're excluded not only from the mainstream of Montreal society but also from the other two political parties. We now want to play in centre court and occupy centre stage."

PHOTO: MATTHEW LUCHAK

Media burns Cheung campaign

Kenneth Cheung feels that Montreal's mainstream media has misrepresented him in his campaign for mayor.

Several English journalists called into question his eligibility to run for mayor when they discovered that Cheung had moved from his home on de Bullion Street to a former residence in Town of Mount-Royal.

What radio journalist Mark Burns and others overlooked in their sudden interest in Cheung's campaign was the fact that his de Bullion building, which also housed his real estate brokerage company, was completely destroyed by a fire last February.

"I know journalists have the tendency to do a bit of Watergate, but give me a break," said Cheung. "The radio show depicted me as a liar and a jerk. This gives me the feeling of being unfairly treated by the media."

Although he is now living in TMR, Cheung set up a trailer on the remains of his de Bullion property to oversee the building's renovation and receive business mail and clients.

"I had to protect my new business," said Cheung, who has lived on de Bullion for the past three years. "I never said I wasn't living in TMR. When my main residence burns down what am I supposed to do, spend $100 a day to live at the Ritz Carleton?"

The journalists' allegations didn't lead the city to question Cheung's candidacy. Nonetheless, the Federation des journalistes professionnels du Québec that organised last Sundays's television debates between the three mayoral candidates called a hearing to decide if they still wanted to let Cheung participate.

"After the hearing, no one voted to disqualify me for the debate," said Cheung. But he added that the controversy did prove to be quite stressful, and upset many of the Democratic Alliance's candidates.

Although the party is fielding a slate of 21 candidates, it has failed to receive the coverage due to a legitimate political force.

"The party has always been ignored and excluded by the media," said Cheung. "How can people make a choice if there is no public Information?"

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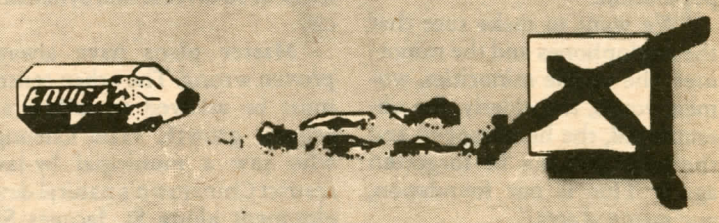

Humanist plugs people —not politics

by Micheal Fairney

Montreal's electoral laws are undemocratic, says independent mayoralty candidate Marie Claire Desroches.

Desroches is a member of the Humanist Party of Quebec. The party found that they would have had to register 19 candidates, at $300 per candidate to support Desroches in the election. This is difficult—if not impossible—for a small party to do.

Instead of spending the money to raise a slate of candidates, they made the greater sacrifice of not registering. By doing this they feel that they are taking a stand against the fee.

"We think (the deposit) is undemocratic and unacceptable. What do you do if you have a lot of good ideas but you are on welfare?" said Desroches. "In a real democracy you wouldn't have to pay."

Desroches feels that demanding 300 signatures would be a much fairer method of registering candidates.

"Just being able to pay $300 dollars doesn't mean that you are serious about running," she said.

Desroches is concerned about the distance between the politicians and the public.

"I've talked to a lot of people. They want to participate, but they don't get the chance."

To get people involved in the decision making process, Desroches wants to see neighbourhood councils set up. These councils would work with local councillors to discuss neighbourhood issues and make recommendations to city council.

Political accountability is important to Desroches. She feels that there should be a law of political responsibility that would force politicians to stay true to their election promises. Under this law, politicians who break promises would have to resign for two years.

"When politicians break promises they have made, they alienate the public. This law would rekindle public faith in our elected officials," said Desroches.

The central idea of the Humanist party is that the human being should always come first. They stay outside of the ideological battlefield.

"We are neither capitalist or socialist. The problem with socialism as it exists today in many countries is that it is too centralized. We want decentralization," said Desroches.

The Humanist party is active throughout the year, not just at election time. Their projects include extensive public opinion surveys, a co-op daycare centre and a co-op printing press.

"We're there every day of the year," said Desroches. "Elections are a good opportunity to talk to the people, but they are not our main concern. I do want people to understand though that if they want things to change, they have to do things. We exist to help people who want things to change."

PHOTOS: KIM COLEMAN

Campaigning on the cheap.

Workers rights head League agenda

by Michael Fairney

Feeling exploited by greedy owners? Do you feel like your human dignity is being eroded by the running dogs of capitalism? If so, Ned Dmytryshyn of the Revolutionary Workers League *RWL* is the mayoralty candidate for you.

"Government is controlled by the bosses," said Dmytryshyn. "I'm running to give workers a platform."

Labour issues are on the top of the agenda for the RWL. They support Bill 101, because, according to Dmytryshyn, in the past bosses wouldtry to conduct union negotiations in English only, which caused great problems for French trade unionists.

Dmytryshyn vigorously opposes law 37, which was created during the blue collar workers' strike and takes away the right to strike. He also opposes the management practice of contracting out jobs, which he says undermines the unions.

Dmytryshyn is a metalworker in a Montreal plant. This is the second time he has tossed his hat into the political arena. In 1982, he ran for mayor in Vancouver, also with the RWL. He was working as a woodworker at the time.

But his political interests are not confined to the plight of the worker. Women's rights are also important to him, and he supports affirmative action and abortion clinics.

"Without (abortion rights activist) Morgantaler, the freedom of many women would be seriously impaired," said Dmytryshyn.

The RWL supports the student strikes, divestment from South Africa and believes that city transit should be free.

"Our view is global, not just local," says Dmytryshyn. "We support the oppressed whereever they are struggling."

Dmytryshyn has experienced frustration in his attempts to get his message across to the people. He was harassed by the police while pamphleting outside a Canada meat packers plant.

"The cops came up and said I needed a permit to hand out pamphlets, which is something that I've never heard of."

As well, he has had problems getting time off work and getting media coverage. All his troubles have left him undaunted though.

"Workers and students have to act if they want representation. You have to be strong."

The RWL, as well as running for political office, puts out a socialist newspaper. They currently have 500 members in the Montreal area.

Plywood platform

by Micheal Fairney

If you don't like Dupras, and you can't stomach Doré, you could always show some school spirit and vote for Philip Moscovitch, a 19 year old Concordia English student.

"Mayoralty is too important a job to let politicians do it," said Moscovitch.

Moscovitch is outspoken, well informed and eminently quotable.

On his platform: "Plywood, but that doesn't mean it's unstable."

On the big O: "Olympic Stadium should be torn down and sold piece by piece as souvenirs to raise revenue. I would leave the roof up though, since we've waited so long for it."

On the MUC police: "I would dismantle 70 per cent of the police force. They only have a 27 per cent solution rate. No one would notice but Dunkin' Donuts."

On Cockroaches: "I don't know why anybody would want to live in somebody else's kitchen. The municipal government should build low-cost housing for roaches."

On James Bay II: "We should divert the James Bay fresh water to Lake St. Louis and sell the Montreal drinking water to the States. If we can drink it, anybody can."

On Jean Doré: "I used to like him, but now it looks like he'll do anything to win votes. He's a yuppie."

On Kenneth Cheung and the MMDA: "I saw them at the election office signing up candidates. I think they were dragging them in off the street."

On Mirabel: "I know it's a federal issue, but I feel obliged to comment on it. Instead of extending highway 13 to Mirabel we should dismantle Mirabel, number the pieces and move it to the end of Highway 13. At least then it would be closer to the city."

Moscovitch's experience in politics is limited to that of an elementary school student. He insists that he's not a joke candidate.

"It's not as if I want to move the city to the moon." That would be a little impractical.

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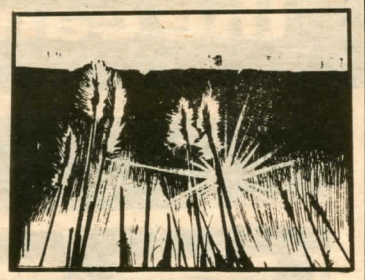

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Debate dies on council floor

by Ann McLaughlin and Rollin Milroy

In a few days Montrealers will exercise a democractic process that for the last 25 years has only resulted in autocracy—Jean Drapeau has had his way on everything from the Olympics to paperclips, thanks to his skillful manipulation of the municipal party system.

Drapeau established the party system in his early years as mayor to combat extensive corruption among councillors and civil servants at City Hall. His solution worked, but with it came new problems. Councillors were expected to toe the party line, as laid down by Drapeau and the Magnificent Seven, also known as the Executive Committee.

"Drapeau's Executive Committee has not trusted its civil service in the slightest. They've maintained all decisions in the hands of a few faceless people," said MCM councillor Sam Boskey of the Decarie district.

The executive committee is comparable to the federal cabinet. The mayor, who is automatically a member, nominates six councillors for the Executive Committee, and proposes them to Council for ratification.

"As long as the mayor has a majority, of course they will accept his choices," said Boskey.

"If you want to find out how City Hall works, you have to talk to someone on the inside, because it is the most closed shop you have ever seen in your life," said Concordia University professor Andrew Melamed, who was employed at City Hall for ten years as a City Planner.

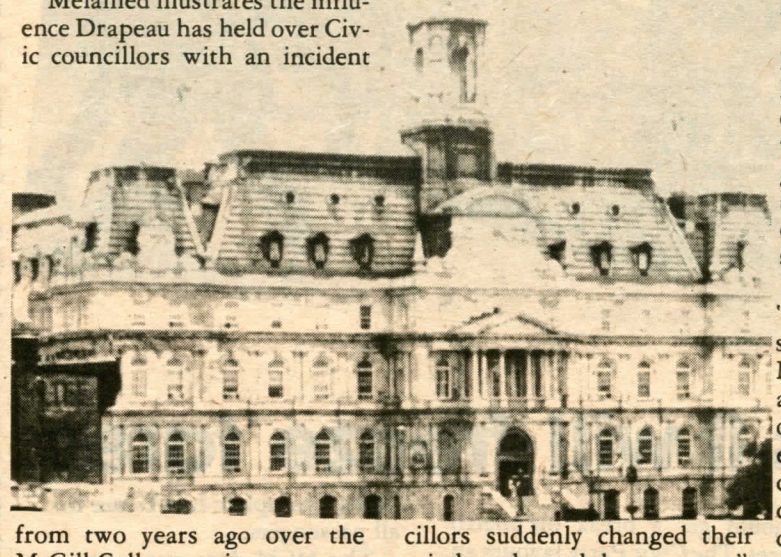
All decision-making is concentrated within the Executive body. By charter it is responsible for the City budget, the proposal and implementation of laws, and the setting of the agenda for Council meetings. There are several small decisions which the Executive can make on its own without Council, but they have applied it widely and bring to Council only what they absolutely have to.

Independent councillor Nick auf der Maur says debate over proposals the Executive Committee does bring to Council is usually pointless since the parties have decided how they will vote on an issue before the meeting.

"The Executive Committee make all the decisions, and council simply ratifies them," said Melamed.

Until two years ago, debate was also hindered by the short period of time councillors had to prepare. The dossier, often about four inches thick, would arrive only two days before the meeting. Two years ago, the MCM fought for, and got, research assistants to help councillors get through all the information.

Melamed illustrates the influence Drapeau has held over Civic councillors with an incident



from two years ago over the McGill College project.

"Auf der Maur stood up in Council one day to voice his support for the project, also mentioning he had shares in Cadillac Fairview. The MCM immediately opposed his voting on the issue, because of conflict of interest, but all the Civic councillors stood by him. Drapeau arrived just before the vote on Auf der Maur was taken. The Mayor casts first ballot, and he said Nick was in a conflict of interest situation, and all the Civic councillors suddenly changed their minds and voted the same way".

This trend to conformity partially stems from the party's system of choosing and nominating their own candidates. The Civic Party is not a party, they have no membership, and instead only 82 electorial candidates (58 in Montreal, the rest among the Montreal Urban Community) says Boskey.

"You can't the join Civic Party. It is by invitation only, when Drapeau asks you to become a candidate," he said.

Guy Campion is a new candidate for the Civic Party this year, running in the Plateau Mont Royal district.

"Personally, I was chosen by M. Drapeau and M. Lorange. I know M. Drapeau, he knows everything about me, he knows what I can do because I have great experience in municipal affairs, so he asked me to be a candidate for the Civic Party," he said.

Dupras refers to Dore as a "talking machine." who is "too slick to be true." He sees the MCM as a party of radicals with a social approach who favour only one group, trade union leaders. He has a distrust of what he calls "the syndicate" and he accuses the MCM of catering exclusively to their needs.

"When you're the mayor, you're the mayor for everybody. I'm a business man, involved in social work... a total man, not just one communicator."

Dupras speaks highly of his predecessor, although he feels he should take no credit for what he considers a fruitful and distinguished party heritage, "for I am a man of the future." The existing administration was quite secretive under Jean Drapeau. Dupras claims however that he will turn over a new leaf by having commissions, augmenting the department of communications, and televising debates, to change the private club image of his party.

As the election date draws near, Sorecom polls indicate Dupras is trailing behind by a margin of about 30 per cent, something he pays no heed to. "I will not be the opposition, that is the job of Monsieur Dore, he's always been good at that."

However, if Dupras loses the election, he will remain in municipal politics to contest the position of mayor in the next election. "The best job in politics throughout Canada is to be mayor of Montreal."

It's a great mystery to everyone how Drapeau makes his selection because we see no Civic Party constitution," Boskey said. For this reason it is generally considered to be dangerous for Civic councillors to vote against Drapeau's proposals.

Melamed explains that the MCM uses delegates from its 17,000 members to nominate candidates in each district. Jean Doré was elected president of the party at their congress, and renominated at the mayoralty congress.

Party systems at the municipal level are unique to Montreal. Although Drapeau almost halved the number of city councillors when he established the system, from 99 to just over 50, Montreal still has a much larger council than most North American cities.

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Fainstat: MCM's architect of change

by Brendan Weston

As deputy leader of the MCM's parliamentary caucus and its longest serving elected member, Michael Fainstat is more than an easy winner in his NDG riding. Fainstat is the man who found Jean Dore and "indoctrinated" him in MCM history and policy in his own basement. More than this, with an MCM victory already a foregone conclusion, Fainstat will surely move from Caucus Representative on the Transition committee—overseeing the MCM transition from political party to government in office—to the key position of Chair of the Executive Committee of the new MCM administration.

When did you begin to prepare for taking power?

About two and a half months ago Jean Doré decided we have to prepare ourselves for an MCM victory. All the details are now in place. We have submitted all details (to Jean Doré), and it will be up to the mayor and the caucus to act on these.

How soon can Montrealers expect to see the water tax removed?

The water tax will be eliminated in the first budget. Tenant taxes shouldn't exist in a city like Montreal.

The MCM has promised to widen access to the "20,000 homes" project, nicknamed "the $50,000-and-up" project. Has the MCM targeted a specific income group for the revamped plan?

Our policies are geared to those of lower and middle income. Priority will be given to co-ops and non-profit organizations. While encouraging economic development, we will make sure that low income housing is available.

Dupras has accused the MCM of planning to increase the size of the bureaucracy...

He's a flagrant liar, it's dirty politics. The only place we said we might increase the number of employees is in the fire department. We feel we can start new programmes without hiring staff.

Do you anticpate a need to shrink staff or get rid of "dead wood"?

We're looking at the fusion of various services. I'm not going to make any accusations against individuals. We're going to demuzzle the officials at City Hall.

How are you planning to improve access to information?

We're going to be a very open, transparent administration. The only information we're going to withold will be personal, or information necessary for legal procedures. We don't have to change any laws. We 're also going to have an ombudsman.

The MCM has called for the decriminalization of prostitution. Is there any specific plans to discourage police harassment of prositutes, or anything similar for drug peddlers?

We added our voice to several women's groups proposing this (decriminalization) to the Fraser commission. We prefer to look at it as a social problem. Shelters for young people and half-way houses can tackle the problem in a human way. The public is already protected from areas of concentration.

What will the MCM do about police brutality?

There won't be a dictate from the Mayor to the Chief of Police, but we're certainly not going to be a militaristic police state.

We're looking at the Appeals Board, and we're going to have a majority of civilians on it. We also have an affirmative action programme.

Why has the MCM backed away from the establishment of local councils?

There is only so much that can be done in four years. You can't impose it. You have to impregnate the population with the idea of participatory decision making. We may get it started, but we are not committed to it in the first term.

Will economic development decisions ever be made by the local councils?

Economic development and local councils are not the same thing. Local councils are intended to control services. Local job creation projects might be extended on a pilot basis. We have to encourage venture capital.

We studied various stuctural models in North America and Europe. We're particularlty interested in the Greater London Council. But different formulas will be necessary for different economic and cultural situations.

La Presse is unhappy the language issue of bilingual signs is being treated as a non-issue. Would you comment on it?

We got into the debate in 1983, when we proposed bill 101 be changed. We were accused of being traitors. But we will live with the provincial decision. We're a living example of French priority and respect for other languages.

What do you think of the comparison of Doré's up-coming victory to Drapeau's victory 26 year's ago—that it was more of a coronation than an election?

I don't agree with that at all. Drapeau came in at the head of a private club. We have a collective leadership. There's no such thing as an irreplaceable person in the MCM.

MCM says it will freeze fares

by Kelly Murphy

Although it is not a major election issue, the two main municipal parties have different ideas on who should get a break on metro fares. The Civic Party favours an unspecified reduction in fares for students over 18 who attend "a recognized educational institution," while the MCM proposes a complete fare freeze for all passengers.

The MCM does not support specially reduced fares for any group other than senior citizens.

"It's more logical for us to hold all fares at their current levels than to dole out reductions here and increases there," said Abe Limonchik, MCM member responsible for the Montreal transit dossier.

Limonchiks was unenthused about last year's proposal to eliminate student farers altogether, which was endorsed by the mayors of the West Island.

"The issue, while straightforward in the suburbs, becomes more complex in Montreal, because of our huge student population. It's inconceivable to completely do away with those fees. But of course, the MCM is willing to work towards some sort of agreement.

"We only make up half of the transit board," said Limonchik. People between the ages of 12 and 24 represent 41 per cent of the total demand for passage on the metro.

Limonchik also outlined the MCM position that, in effect, fares would be reduced if they remained constant against inflation. The MCM claims it is feasible to have no increase without boosting the tax rate, because of the high rate of development and economic growth in the city today.

The Civic Party has stated that decreases in user fees or even maintenance of present levels cannot be considered until such time that a "mass transit plan, integrating all types of public transportation, is established". In the meantime, fees will increase to cover 50 per cent of the transit operating costs.

The adult monthly pass is expected to rise from its present cost of $28.50 to $31.75. The student pass cost may increase by 25 per cent before it is discussed.

The MCM criticizes the Civic Party for relying on user fares to pay the operating costs of the Metro.

The Quebec government will provide 50 cents for every dollar of municipal revenue not generated by riders' fees, for the maintenance of the subway. The MCM has suggested alternative sources of financing, estimating that the profit gained through these ventures will then, by its very nature, obligate Quebec to provide about $5 million more.

"Quebec was pissed off by the position of the city of Montreal, which was to make the province subsidize everything, so in retaliation they cut back. The MCM will find new money in new ways and then Quebec will have to give us more," said Limonchik.

Included in the proposals are increased renting and marketing of space owned by the MUCTC which, according to the MCM will "bring the contributions of the commercial sector in line with the benefits it receives."

The MCM says the Toronto Transit Commission collects between seven and eight million annually for the rent of retail and advertising space, while Montreal receives only $1.5 million.

The Metro system turned 20 last year and it hasn't aged well. The mile subway line criss-crossing under Montreal has been managed since 1966 by the MUCTC (Montreal Urban Community Transit Commission), under the direction of the Civic Party. Since then, it's gone through a set of tires (replaced at the full expense of the Quebec government), and about two strikes a year.

In 1985, a seven member board was set up to administer the Metro, but as violence and vandalism increase within the system (the MUCTC employs a graffiti team who are constantly removing messages from Metro station walls) the maintenance

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No show for "Yo"

Condolences to all who intended to vote for the Municipal equivalent of the Rhinoceros party.

Francois "Yo" Gourd, leader of the Movement for a Traditional Future or something to the effect of Regressive Conservative, has officially dropped out of the race.

"Yo" Gourd, claiming to be the only logical successor to Drapeau, (mainly because he shaved his head, wore thick-rimmed glasses and put a couple of crab apples between his gums), submitted his official resignation last Friday. This is due to what he calls Drapeau's re-entry into the election.

"Drapeau came back," said "Yo" Gourd, "he went on the television a few nights ago and discredited Doré as an FLQist, to save Dupras, his drowning dolphin. How can I possibly succeed to some one that is still there?"

In policy as in looks, "Yo" Gourd has been following Drapeau. Although he promises not to keep promises, he planned to bring the Eiffel tower to Montreal, as Drapeau had suggested for Expo 67, the only exception being that he wanted to place it within the confines of the Olympic stadium.

Amongst "Yo" Gourd's many wacky plans he also wished to open a third airport in the Montreal area to accommodate airplanes which would have been recovered from Toronto.

Meanwhile, Montrealers will have to do without a humourous option in the voting booth. Or will they?

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Editorial

Techno-gliberalism!

We have a vision for the future.
We will open up city hall to consultation.
Montreal is a city of communities and we should be proud of this.
We want to make Montreal a force in the international market.
We will make city hall more accessible to visible minorities.
Women must play a greater role in municipal government.
Our party represents change, said Dupras/Doré...or was it Doré/Dupras?

It's getting hard to tell.

The 1986 municipal elections have been a political catfight for the middle of the road.

In 1982, or even in August 1986, the MCM and Civic Party were distinct political entities. But in a last-ditch effort to win the election, Jean Doré and Claude Dupras have attempted to bury their parties' original platforms, and have replaced them with the predictable one-size-fits-all political package of technocratic liberalism.

In a rather pathetic attempt to distance himself from his party's corrupt and corporatist past, Dupras has adopted an MCM-style "manifesto" and a social conscience to boot. Meanwhile, Doré has acquired a private sector-friendly development programme that would make Brian Mulroney blue with envy.

Doré has all but abandoned the MCM plan of neighbourhood councils. Instead of giving "power to the people," he is content to consult citizens before exercising his power.

Dupras claims he will do the same, though in the past, consulting hasn't exactly been a Civic Party priority.

It has been a confusing campaign, with each party trying to make other look like something it actually isn't, while trying to look the way the other really is. This kind of "me-too politics" is a characteristically modern palsy.

Two political parties, with increasingly similar platforms, concoct derisive fables about each other while simultaneously deifying themselves in a shower of rhetoric and self-adulation.

Who to vote for suddenly becomes the most important question, rather than *why*. The vote is a personality contest, rife with sugar-coated promises.

Political parties have their policies set by small groups of people and have limited membership. Political movements, on the other hand, are directed "from the bottom up." Policies are determined not by an upper circle of planners, but by those directly involved—the citizens themselves.

In a political party, most politicians are not motivated by any profound belief in ideals or policies, but by a profound desire to wield power. As Claude Dupras says, "The best job in politics is to be mayor of Montreal." He has this on good authority from his former boss.

Dupras' campaign has been centred around political one-upmanship, imitating moderate MCM policies. As election day draws nearer, Dupras' "I'll talk about that later when we've formulated an official party platform" has become a "We believe..." *something similar to what the MCM has already introduced.*

Dupras is still unversed on certain aspects of the official party line, mainly because in some cases they haven't yet or are still grafting one out of the MCM's proposals. He is confused by the common terms "affirmative action" and "decriminalization" of prostitution.

Ironically, as Drapeau fades into the background, the MCM's need to oppose the kind of feudal regime that he embodied decreases. The strength of their former convictions has deteriorated in their quest for office.

This is not to say that they did not originally have good intentions. At one time, the greatest challenge the MCM presented to the Civic Party was an ideological one. They advocated a sort of grassroots democracy and fairness which was blatantly absent from the workings of Drapeau's inner clique.

As the election approaches, Doré has subtly abandoned all of the ideals which originally gained him his support.

A man who can abandon the cornerstone of party ideology three months before an election can hardly be trusted. What is to stop him from further watering down and abandoning his party's principles once elected?

Once again we find ourselves entering an election with no real choices.

Voting in a municipal election is like sticking a quarter into a broken vending machine. You're just another unwitting contributor to a system which short-changes us all in the end.

Every four years we get to elect representatives. Voting, however, is not a political act, but an act of consumerism.

Like soft drinks, candidates come in different packages, but the sales pitch is always the same. They want to represent you. They want to make decisions for you.

One person cannot claim to represent thousands. As power becomes more and more cenralised on city hall, the elected representatives lose sight of the issues which are truly of concern to their constituents.

Citizens are clearly capable of making decisions on their own, as witnessed by the fact that our benevolent government bestows upon us the minor concession of a ballot box. The best way to avoid the flaws of the representative system is to avoid it altogether. Why not have the people who live and work in their community make decisions for themselves?

Politicians claim that citizens are too apathetic to govern themselves. Yet there are thousands of people active in women's groups, minority rights groups, community service networks, tenant rights groups, and a host of other grassroots organizations. The voices of these citizens are being stifled by the current system of representation.

It seems the MCM used to understand this. In the last election, they supported a de-centralization policy, and planned to establish a series of neighborhood councils, empowered with real legislative ability.

This year, once it became apparent that they might actually win the election, they dropped this part of the program in order to ensure their ascension to power.

Granted, the MCM is a far sight better than the Civic Party. Their policies do indicate a certain sensitivity towards the various forms of injustice which exist in our society. Yet their desire to govern supercedes their desire to correct political injustice.

Citizens have been left without a viable option. By voting for the lesser of two evils, we are being forced to implicitly endorse the system which abuses us. Therefore, we call upon the citizens of Montreal to boycott the upcoming municipal elections.

Only when we are offered real democracy should we be willing to endorse any government.

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the mcgill daily

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Fifty ways to leave your liver

by David Deskin

In the downtown riding of Peter McGill MCM candidate Cameron Charlebois, an architect, is posing a threat to independent councillor Nick Auf der Maur.

A journalist and one of downtown's favourite bad boys, Auf der Maur has represented District 41 at city hall for a good part of the last decade.

The fledgling Democratic Alliance is also running a candidate in the district, restaurant owner Rene Delbuguet.

The Civic Party, who do not have a candidate in this riding, had originally planned to include Auf der Maur on its slate, and party leader Claude Dupras had publicy invited him to join party ranks. But only weeks later the arrangement was called off.

Auf der Maur does not believe his recent arrest in a downtown bar had anything to do with it.

"Not at all. Once we had talked we realized that we had differences," he said. "Besides I'm not sure I like toeing the party line."

"Dupras has had a lot of experience as an administrator," says Auf der Maur, who has thrown his support behind the Civic Party leader.

As in other districts, housing is a major issue in Peter McGill. Rent control has discouraged private investment in new and existing rental property and has also led to a push for conversions of rental property to condominiums. The vacancy rate in rental units is at an eight-year low of 1.4 per cent, as a severe housing shortage looms on the horizon.

Auf der Maur says he is aware of the urgency of the housing shortage but he plans to wait and see what the provincial government will do about the situation.

"It's Quebec's jurisdiction, it's their problem," he said. "The other parties have only injected the issue for political purposes. The fact of the matter is that city council will not decide about that one way or the other. We do not have the financial wherewithall."

The MCM's Cameron Charlebois believes that the city can help to find other ways to alleviate the housing shortage.

"There are certainly municipal lands the city can make available to encourage the development of co-op housing by the private sector with the assistance of the Central Mortgage and Housing Commission," said Charlebois. He also suggested that when Concordia's proposed library complex is completed, the occupants of the University's annexes along Bishop and Mackay may be interested in relocating there, making way for protected student housing in those buildings.

Rene Delbuguet of the Democratic Alliance, also suggested that Concordia's downtown annexes should be moved to the proposed library.

"I will push for the idea of this library in order to give Concordia one or two floors where they can empty those houses and return them to the normal boutique traffic, which we need," said Delbuguet.

Because Concordia does not have the necessary finances to build the library complex immediately, Delbuguet suggests that money from the private sector could be invested there.

"Maybe the investor could keep the ground floor as a business venture for shop-boutiques which would be sympathetic with the idea of intellectual research, two or three floors for the library," says Delbuguet. "I am ready to say at City Hall let's give Concordia a chance to go two floors higher if they put in a roof top garden like Hotel Bonaventure. This will give a chance to students to work and get a suntan at the same time. If you want to do other things at night you need a good suntan."

Mr. Auf der Maur contends that such plans are impractical as the city does not have any jurisdiction over Concordia.

On the issue of environmental protection, both Auf der Maur and Charlebois agree that the proliferation of green spaces and a revamping of the city's waste management program are of primary concern. Both agree that the construction of major sewage treatment plants at the north and south end of the island should help solve Montreal's sewage disposal problems.

"We have a commitment along with the provincial government to make sure we stop dumping pollution into the river," says Charlebois. "We want to see our neighbours to the north and south do the same, which is being done, and in the very near future the St. Lawrence will be clean enough to swim in."

But regarding industrial waste management, the two candidates are more cautious, saying that the introduction of legislation that would more severely punish industrial polluters is problematic.

"If we bring in a waste management program that forces industry to invest $20 million to clean up their plants, and then on the south shore and Laval they don't, then those plants are encouraged to move to the south shore or Laval, and we lose jobs," said Auf der Maur. "So it has to be uniformly applied and that requires provincial co-ordination."

But Charlebois went further to say that "what we want to do is be very clear with industries that locate in the city, to make sure that they have the proper pollution control equipment in operation."

Delbuguet has proposed a system he calls "selective garbage collection," whereby different garbage materials would be sorted and collected on different days, so as to facilitate the recycling of waste.

Charlebois and Auf der Maur share the same views on several issues: the institution of an incentive programfor young entrepreneurs; the preservation of historic property; a lowering of the visibility of pornography on city streets; improvement in productivity and public relations within the police department, MUCTC, and blue collar sectors; and the repatriation of urban planning to the political level as opposed to leaving it to the infrastructure of the civil service.

One of the only platform issues where the candidates actually differ, is that of prostitution.

Charlebois and the MCM support a decriminilization of prostituion because, he says, "the economic reasons that young people get involved in prostitution should be adressed, rather than throwing them in jail."

Auf der Maur, on the other hand, sees things differently. "I don't believe there is a problem," he said.

...Golden boy

This is a measure of the work that has to be done," he said. "Having visible minority candidates is an illustration of the ultimate stage of integration in society."

"My opponent, Claude Dupras, is a charming fellow," said Doré. "He should have taken more time to prepare himself, but that's his problem."

"The Civic Party is a private political club. Their candidates aren't democratically chosen as they are in the MCM, so when differences arise between city hall and the citizens of Montreal, their allegiance is to the mayor. My party's allegiance is to the citizen."

Doré sees the Civic Party as proposing a "deathbed conversion," a line that seems to have become a catch-phrase of his during this campaign. "It is very interesting," he said, "that three weeks before the end of the campaign, the Civic Party is coming out with all kinds of things they'd refused to do before. They had twenty-six years to implement programs, to pass platforms that we suggested as the opposition, and they've never done anything about them. Now they decide they're for them."

The idea of having neighbourhood councils to insure community involvement in the operation of the city has long been touted by the MCM. Amid the many reports that this idea had been dropped by the party, Doré was adamant that neighbourhood councils still remain a part of the party's first-term platform.

"We reintegrated the idea at our general council in September of 1985, but these councils can take different forms. We won't impose one model on all neighbourhoods—this is not democracy by decree. We will consult with the citizens to see what they want."

"No, I am not a leftist," he stated openly, when questioned about his political leanings. This is a surprising statement coming from a founding member and leader of a party whose roots are based on the overthrow of capitalism.

The Civic Party has a clear policy on the disabled and better access to the city. When asked why the MCM doesn't, Doré responded angrily, "what we are proposing is change, not upheaval! The program that the Civic Party implemented is a good one—we agree with it and will continue to implement it, as well as trying to increase mobility, especially for disabled senior citizens. In fact, existing facilities for the disabled are far from adequate and the new administration must recognize the needs of all Montrealers.

The original plans for the proposed McGill Athletics Complex called for construction to have already begun. However, this has not happened, because the proposed location will shrink the greenspace around Mount Royal. "I am looking at this with an open mind, but we have to go through the proper consultative process before putting this type of project through. I don't want to infringe on any mountain land—we can't permit any more of that. If I lose votes on it, I lose votes on it—I can't give it a yes," Doré said.

"We are committed to opening up city hall to the public," said Doré. "We want new ideas, new blood. Montreal is going to become more and more dynamic in the years to come."

"I'm counting on the support of the young generation to vote for a democratic change in this city. And I stress to younger people to use your vote. People fight in other countries to preserve their democratic right, and here, in a country where it is a reality, only 50 per cent of eligible voters cast their votes in an election. If you don't use your right, you lose it."

Doré graduated from McGill in political science, and got his law degree from the University of Montreal where he was also president of the student association. He has been a consumer advocate, a CBC journalist, and press secretary to Rene Levesque.

Doré is so sure of himself that he continuously referred to the Civic Party as "the outgoing administration."

Drapeau flying at half mast

by Peter Wheeland

The stage was set for a graceful exit. After 27 years in power, Jean Drapeau was provided with the perfect opportunity to leave municipal politics with what matters most to politicians: holding on to power.

Since the last municipal election in 1982, it was becoming clear that the Montreal Citizens' Movement and its rising star, mayoralty candidate Jean Doré, were seriously threatening the end of the Drapeau regime. Long before Drapeau's electoral intentions were known, poll after poll predicted an MCM win in the 1986 election.

Meanwhile, Drapeau was suffering health problems. Seriously injured in a fall on an icy exit from city hall, Drapeau's famous ability to work 20-hour days was hampered. Not long after, a partial stroke left the aging mayor seriously disabled. Public opinion urged the mayor to put his personal interests before his political commitment by declining to run for a ninth mandate.

True to form, the mayor did-not make his decision until almost the last possible moment. On the day he resigned, tears flowed from the mayor's eyes as he sadly quit as leader of the Civic Party.

Accolades poured out from all over. Politicians and journalists of every stripe took the opportunity to thank Drapeau for the hard work and many years he had devoted to the City of Montreal. He had accomplished what few politicians can, a graceful, and even mourned exit from the political arena.

But on October 12, the Mayor turned reverence to ridicule in an exclusive interview granted to the *Journal de Montréal.* In a parting shot at the MCM and Jean Doré, Drapeau warned *the Journal*'s readers that Doré was a "socialist and a separatist."

Drapeau capped off his attack by pointing out that the publishing house which printed Doré's book *For Montreal* was headed by Jacques Lanctot, a former FLQ member who was sentenced to three years in jail for his complicity in the 1970 kidnapping of British trade commissioner James Cross.

Editorialists from almost every newspaper, including *the Gazette*, criticised the mayor's attack, saying the scare tactics used by Drapeau were an unfortunate reminder of a bygone era where, for example, Quebec Premier Maurice Duplessis blamed the collapse of a Trois-Rivières bridge on "agents from the East."

MCM leader Doré, on the other hand, shrugged off the attack and the new Civic Party leader Claude Dupras quietly distanced himself from the Mayor's comments.

Jacques Lanctot, however, felt that the attack required a legal response and a $250,000 suit against Drapeau. Arguing that he had served his time for an act committed 20 years ago, Lanctot decided on legal action "because I would not be able to look people in the eye if I did not take some kind of action."

Since October 12, the Civic Party campaign has gone full steam ahead with the conspicuous absence of a visible Jean Drapeau.

Dupras denies that Drapeau's relative silence is significant. The fact remains that Drapeau's attack has turned him into a liability rather than an asset in the fight to determine the next Mayor of Montreal.

Drapeau ruined his own exit by forgetting his own cardinal rule—when dealing with the media, let sleeping dogs lie.

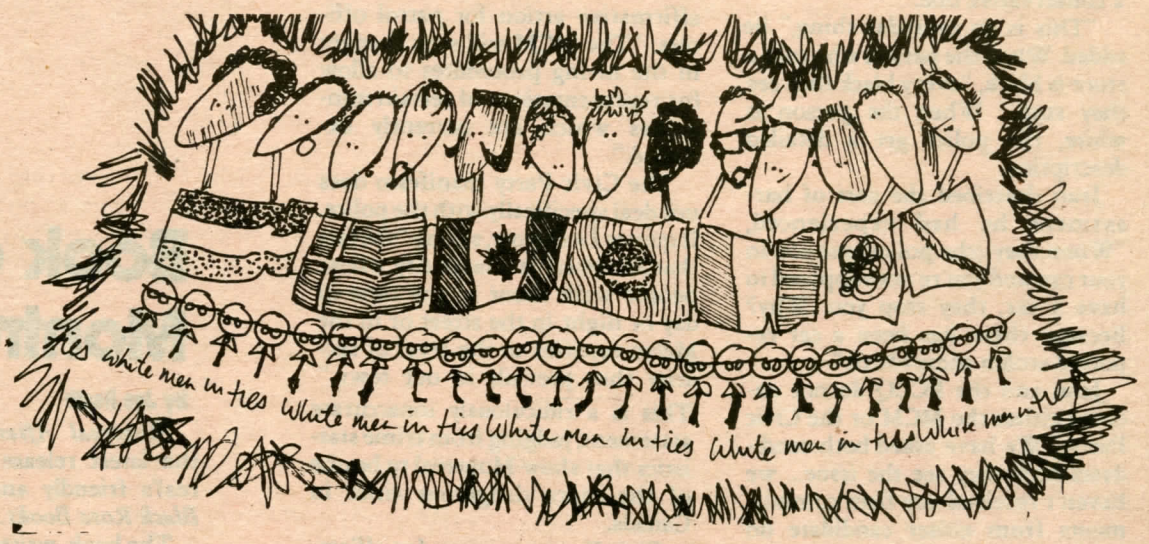
Jean Drapeau waves a fond farewell to Montreal politics.

'Multicultural' Montreal ignores its minorities

by Nancy McHarg

In Little Burgundy, almost three-quarters of the local youth are unemployed. In Chinatown, city bylaws restrict commercial expansion, inhibiting the cultural growth of the neighbourhood. All across Montreal's lower-income districts, tenants from ethnic minorities face expulsion and discrimination.

These factors, compounded with a complete lack of representation in either of the major parties, provide little hope for Montreal's ethnic minorities.



While both parties claim to be improving the political rights of minorities, substantial actions remain to be taken.

"Unemployment among our youth in Little Burgundy...those between 18 and 30, is as much as 70 per cent," said Ronald Rock, president of the Black Community Council of Quebec. "We want to know what they (the MCM and the Civic Party) are prepared to do—are they going to integrate our people into the civil service?"

About a third of the city's population are neither of French or Anglo-Celtic descent. Despite their numbers, they are virtually absent from the 11,000 workers in the municipal civil service.

Each of the two main parties claims a degree of committment to rectifying the situation but they both neglect to outline clear, concrete plans.

The Civic Party said in its platform that it will ensure an "equal employment policy" but no details are provided to indicate how minorities will fare in procuring positions. Furthermore, equal employment based on experience will do little for youths who have never worked.

On the surface, the MCM's platform seems stronger.

"We will implement a program of affirmative action in city hall," said Arnold Bennett, MCM candidate for NDG. "The high rate of attrition over the next few years will leave spots to be filled by members of various minority groups—and we're committed to it."

Bennett, who heads a community watch service which helps tenants, vows that an elected MCM would also crack down on discriminatory housing practices.

"Lawyers in St. Henri and the Point have told me absolute horror stories about public housing," said Bennett. "Stories where the city is evicting tenants who even mistakenly missed a payment."

The Civic Party alleges that they did have a prospective ethnic candidate but he or she was unable to raise the $7,000 required to run for office, a statement that has understandably been met with much criticism.

Of the MCM's lack of minority candidates Bennett says, "that was our big failing." He blames his party's nomination practices.

"The democratic process impeded the nomination of minority candidates," he said. "We just don't pick someone and put them in a riding, they have to come in with support of the people."

An area where the MCM's position contradicts its past record is Chinatown, where municipal by-law 6513 has limited commercial expansion.

"There's no reason why Chinatown can't expand eastward," said Bennett, ignoring the fact that the MCM voted in favour of the by-law.

"(The MCM) is good with bullshit but when it comes to vote, it doesn't come true...they voted for the party line against us," said Kenneth Cheung, a Chinatown entrepreneur who led the fight against by-law 6513.

"We are just changing guard, from Drapeau's colonialism to another type of colonialism," said Cheung, who is the mayoralty candidate for the Municipal Democratic Alliance.

"Why can't the (MCM) practice what they preach?" he said. "They couldn't even have one or two people of visible minorities as staffers at their headquarters."

This problem directly relates to the serious lack of candidates representing ethnic minorities,

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Montreal Police: A force to be reckoned with

by Chris Lawson

When police cars pull up on a Montreal street, most Montrealers tend to move away quickly, but not necessarily from the criminals. The MUC police has the reputation of being one of the more brutal police forces in Canada.

Racism in the force, police brutality and harrassment—especially of Blacks and other visible minorities—are all issues in this election. Both the Civic Party and the MCM have made the opening up of the police force "a priority."

Alix Jean, a community worker at the Black Community Council of Quebec, has few kind words for the MUC police. "There is flagrant abuse of authority by the police."

"The continued harassment of the Black community by the police has got to stop," he said.

"If you were to walk down the street and talk to every black you met, three out of five would be able to tell you about at least one incident of harassment," Jean said. Concrete statistics were impossible to find, but Jean called his estimate a conservative one.

"This is an everyday thing," he added. When the person who robs a store is black, "every black they see they stop." When the person is white, the police get a detailed description.

Jean described the sort of harassment he had experienced, "When they (the police) see you in your car, and you're not supposed to have a car, they stop you. Why? Because there has been a car reported stolen somewhere."

Jean and the BCCQ do not endorse either the MCM or the Civic Party. "We have asked both candidates how they see the issue... we haven't received any firm commitments from either candidate on improving the problem."

Part of the solution to the problem, says Jean, is to have a police force that reflects the cultural diversity of the city. "There is a certain reality that if you have people who can relate to the community they serve they will be better able to do their job."

Currently, there are only five black officers and one Chinese officer on a police force of over four thousand women and men. "One main point with the administration," he explained, "is that there has been no change."

A program, initiated in 1984 by the Drapeau administration, to encourage blacks to join the force has been ineffective. "The new graduating class has not a single black in it."

"The MCM has been a bit more explicit in what they proposed in that they have been more receptive to the idea of affirmative action programs." Jean said.

The MCM, in its program, states it "will ensure that the police department has adequate personnel to meet the special needs of minorities." It makes further reference to affirmative action for patrol officers: "The MCM will seek changes in the hiring procedures to allow for representations of certain minorities which are currently excluded."

The Civic Party manifesto does not deal specifically with the police. It quotes *Le Devoir*, saying "the fact that Montreal is a large city whose people walk about at any time of day or night in the street or in the Metro testifies to the level of security that prevails in our town." This is a ridiculously innaccurate statement, judging from crime statistics that show Montreal to be one of the more dangerous cities in Canada.

Civic Party promises for affirmative action programs come from statements made by mayoral candidate Claude Dupras during the campaign. But Jean says that with both the MCM and Civic Party, "It's still a question of campaign promises," and not concrete policies.

Both parties also propose a reform of the Police Discipline Committee. The board is currently made up of four police officers and three civilians.

In 1984, the commitee dismissed 85 per cent of the civilian complaints that it heard. Of the 164 cases it did not dismiss, 121 were reprimands. The committee holds its meetings in private and its members are appointed by the MUC security council.

Jean would not say whom he preferred for the job of mayor, nor would he say if he expected a change. "Whoever it is will have to deal with some of the issues we have for them," he said.

Book deciphers Montreal civic scene

by Joe Heath

Montreal After Drapeau is the latest release from Montreal's friendly anarchist press, *Black Rose Books*.

The book, written by Université de Québec à Montréal professors Jean Francois Léonard and Jacques Leveillée, provides a good overview of the current state of Montreal politics.

"We wrote four articles for *le Devoir*, explained Leveillée, "and the editor called us and said, 'do you want to do a book?'" *Montreal After Drapeau* is an extended translation of these articles.

Civic politics are generally quite convoluted. The overall lack of information has only been accentuated over the years by the tight-lipped Civic Party. As a result it's often quite difficult to figure out just what the hell is actually going on.

This book helps cut through the confusion. Although necessarily brief (133 pages), it does provide a lot of basic statistics and information which are generally difficult to obtain.

Anyone who has been following civic politics closely over the last few years will not find much new information in this book. It is not intended as an in-depth analysis.

Montreal After Drapeau relies mostly on its timing for its strength. Now is the perfect time for a third-party analysis of the Civic Party and the MCM. The only other option is Jean Doré's personal answer to *Mein Kampf*, entitled *For Montreal*.

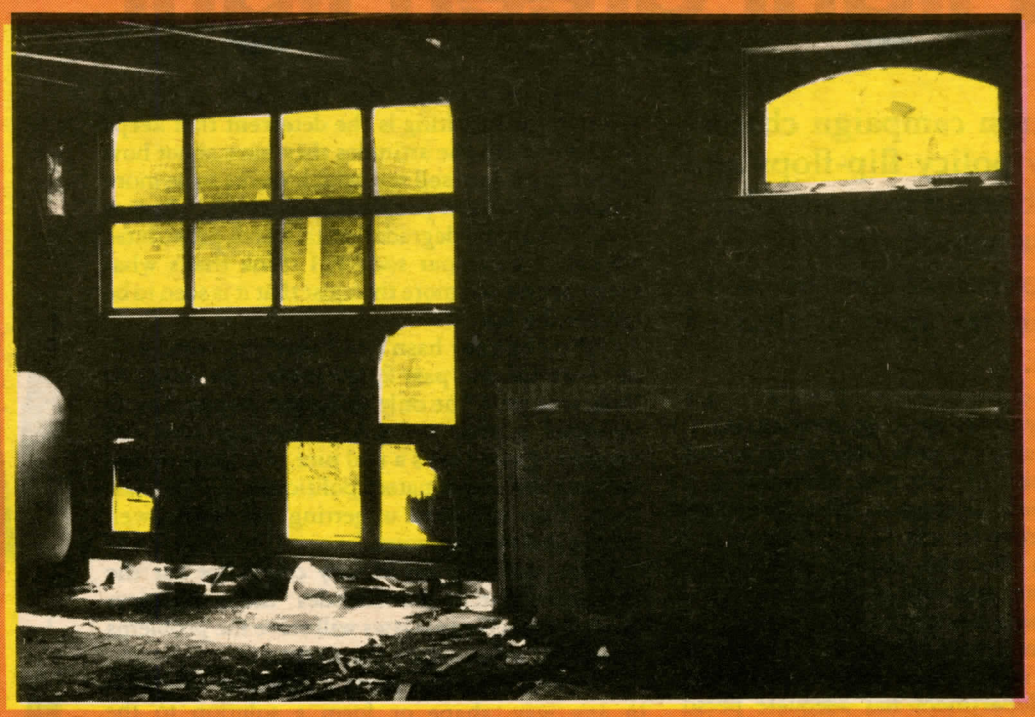
According to the Leveillee, "We think this book will sell much better than Jean Doré's book."

Beyond the election period, this book will be of little more than historical interest. It was obviously aimed at catching the pre-election market. The authors claim it was written in 12 days. As well, the number of typos in the text seem to indicate that it was rushed to the printers.

Generally, if you want to make a particularly informed vote, this guide to municipal politics may come in very handy.

Eviction, renovation and urban decay

by Jennifer Feinberg and Mike Gordon



While entire city blocks slowly collapse into heaps of plaster and rubble, land developers and speculators have been riding high on the recent crest of yuppified renovation.

Up to 83 per cent of Montreal residents rent rather than own housing. Although low and fixed-income tenants are the first to suffer renovations and rent increases, the trend towards converting apartments to expensive condominiums is threatening all Montreal's residents.

Students are always be vulnerable to skyrocketing rents and the ever-shrinking stock of affordable housing, and critics say the problem is only going to get worse unless fundamental changes are made at the city level.

"Condo conversions and gentrification have all but eliminated student housing," said MCM housing critic John Gardiner. "The Montreal administration should work with the universities to provide housing for students, not by building new units but by reserving blocks in existing buildings."

With the 11-year freeze on "condo-conversion" (the law making it illegal to convert existing rental apartments into condos) due to be lifted by the provincial government next July, tenants' rights groups have made housing a focal municipal election issue.

"We're being evicted without compensation and without warning despite the ban," said Jeannette Desroches of the Comité des Logements Centre Sud. "All over the city, tenants are being intimidated, harassed and pressured. The ban does not effectively protect tenants and is insufficient."

From Cote St-Luc to the east end, coalitions of angry tenants are pressuring both the provincial and municipal governments to put some teeth into the existing housing legislation.

Grace Lee of People's Rights Over Urban Development (PROUD), said landlords are using renovations as a smokescreen for future conversions to condominiums. According to Lee, as long as a building is empty, it can be converted to a condominium.

"A landlord can send a notice to the tenant announcing general repairs asking them to leave for one month. By the time the repairs are complete, the rent could be increased beyond the tenant's means, so they leave and disappearinto thin air," said Lee.

Eddy Springer, of Association of Tenants Against Condo Conversion (ATACC), criticises the lack of available low-cost housing. He says there is only about a one per cent vacancy of rental dwellings in the city, leaving no options for evicted tenants.

"All they can find are units that are above their means. What ATACC is calling for is to maintain the freeze and close the existing loopholes," he said

Arnold Bennett, MCM incumbent for district 49 and tenant rights advocate said the City of Montreal has stood idly by for years while landlords have run roughshod over tenants.

"The tenants of Chateau Esplanade had their heat cut off by the landlord in the middle of winter which forced the tenants out. A court injunction fined the landlord $25 and the City promptly granted him a demolition/reconstruction grant and the block was converted to condos," said Bennett.

The Civic Party's housing policies over the last 20 years have shown a blatant bias in favour of owners. By introducing upper middle-class housing into working-class neighborhoods, the government has effectively forced the poorest tenants out of the city core.

"The city has done this by granting demolition permits and big subsidies to landlords. Their rationale for favouring landlords is probably to bring in more tax revenue and campaign contributions." said Bennett.

Gardiner, MCM incumbent for District 41 agrees.

"The city's housing policies have been geared specifically to increase the value of Montreal housing. This can only benefit owners and the city through taxes," he said.

The Civic Party has consistently displayed its preoccupation with economic development to the point where they ignore issues such as low-cost housing, fire hazard protection, and evictions,

"We must promote Montreal as the best possible location for an increasing number of major activities and businesses," reads the Civic Party's housing platform. Nowhere in the platform does the party mention "people" or "tenants."

"Urban renewal began about thirty years ago in Old Montreal and has since extended through almost every area of the metropolis. We must do whatever we can to maintain this momentum" the platform says.

In contrast to the Civic Party's housing platform, the MCM provides a comprehensive, if not ambitious, outline to bring a more tenant-oriented approach to municipal politics.

"The MCM recognizes that housing is a right, meaning that every individual has the right to benefit from suitable housing at a cost that reflects his or her ability to pay," reads the first paragraph in the MCM's platform on "Housing and Urban Planning."

The MCM says it will "pay special attention to the housing problems experienced by women, especially low-income heads of one-parent families." They also advocate more effective protection against fires, construction of low-rent housing, and aid to cooperatives and non-profit organizations.

According to Bennett the Civic Party has completely reversed itsprevious policy on condo-conversion.

"The central point in the condo-conversion issue is the city's credibility. They were originally the most vocal in trying to get the Quebec government to lift the freeze to generate construction renovations."

In their housing platform, however, the Civic Party purports to "support lessees' rights by opposing any sudden removal of the moratorium on conversion to coownership." But Bennett said the use of the word "sudden" shows that the Civic Party are not serious because it does not specify when the freeze would be lifted.

Though the MCM heavily criticises the Civic Party's record on housing, Desroches of the Comite Centre Sud says the MCM have not taken a strong enough stand on the issue of condo-conversion themselves, and that new legislation is needed.

Despite assurances from both parties that the freeze will be maintained, many tenants' rights groups are not reassured that the present rate of development will not result in more evictions.

"If it happens to others it can happen to me," said Josephine DeVries of the NDG Neighborhood Association. "Where do tenants go? If your building is affected, you move out. It will diminish available rental stock, whereas there are already enough condos on the market," she added.

While thousands are forced out of their homes, Lee said that many landlords are leaving buildings empty until the freeze is due to be lifted in July. In October of 1984, over 10,000 apartments sat vacant in Montreal, according to Housing and Mortgage Corporation Canada.

Meanwhile, Lee says PROUD has formed a new coalition called "Save Our Homes." "One action the group is undertaking is to make signs saying 'This house is not for sale' because speculators have started going door to door in the St. Louis area."

"If the MCM is elected, the challenge for tenants' groups after Nov. 9, will be to act as a watchdog to make sure they stick to their election promises," said Desroches.

Red light green light

by Allan Feldman

In an election campaign characterised by policy flip-flops and platform borrowing, one of the few issues on which the Montreal Citizens' Movement and the Civic Party remain far apart is that of prostitution.

MCM leader Jean Doré has come out strongly in favour of decriminalisation, while the Civic Party's Claude Dupras has vowed to "free our streets of this new menace," in a throwback to Jean Drapeau's 1954 campaign platform to "clean up the city."

Dupras claims that the MCM's position to decriminalise means legalised prostitution.

"When something is not criminal, it's legal," he said. "Prostitution is not a free act of sex between two persons. It is an act of sex paid by one person that the police department has adequate perso to meet the special needs of minorities." It makes further reference to affirmative action for patr officers: "The MCM will seek changes in the to another. What (Doré) talks about is giving permits to bordellos."

Dore, however, counters that "we're not for legalisation. Decriminalisation means not putting prostitutes in prison because they are getting money for sexual relations, the same way we got homosexuality out of the criminal code in the 70s. A sexual relation between consenting adults, even if there is money exchanged, shouldn't be considered a crime."

The report of the Fraser Committee on Prostitution and Pornography in 1985 drew a clear distinction between decriminalisation and legalisation.

Decriminalisation would see the removal of all specific references to prostitution from criminal law; it would be treated as any other business, and any criminal activities related to prostitution would be dealt with under other existing laws.

Legalisation would be the implementation of laws that would dictate how, where, and perhaps when prostitution could operate in order to be free from prosecution.

Currently, prostitution itself is not a crime in Canada, but it is criminalised through a series of laws that restrict its operation. The most prominent of these are sections of the Criminal Code that prohibit communication in a public place for the purposes of prostitution (street soliciting), procuring and living on the avails (pimping), and keeping a common bawdy house.

At the heart of the debate is street solicitting. Much of Montreal's sex-for-sale trade is conducted on "the main" in the downtown core. "The main" has been estimated to have the second highest concentration of street prostitutes in North America, after New York's Times Square.

According to Dupras, decriminalisation means "having 20 times more prostitutes."

However, Valerie Scott, an official for the Canadian Organisation for the Rights of Prostitutes (CORP) disagrees.

"There may be more, there may be less. In areas wherelegalisation has occured there has not been any more,"she said.

There is little agreement on whether laws are effective as a deterrent against prostitution. Dupras argues that they are, and said during his interview that "there is a new law coming out in Ottawa, and we will apply the law with vigour."

Neither Dupras nor Civic Party councillor Jocelyne Menard, who is responsible for the issue of prostitution for her party, were aware that Bill C-49, the law Dupras referred to, was enacted last December.

Sociologist Fran Shaver feels that the legal status of prostitution merely affects how it operates, but does not serve as a deterrent.

"I really don't think that the threat of getting arrested for soliciting is the deterrent that keeps people out. It's the attitudes they have about how disgusting it is to sell sex, which seems to be more disgusting to most people than buying it," Shaver said. "Given the degradation to which prostitutes are subjected in our society, I think that's what keeps people out more than just that it is seen to be against the law.

"(Prostitution) hasn't had anything to do with the laws for the past 2,000 years," according to Valerie Scott. "The only thing that happens with the laws is that we're kept underground and oppressed, and that's a real nice neat little excuse for morally constipated politicians to get fast votes. They talk about us getting fast money, well they're getting fast votes."

John Gardiner, MCM City councillor for the downtown district that includes "the main," does not feel that criminal laws will solve the problems created by soliciting on the street.

"We don't feel that putting prostitutes in jail is in any way, shape or form a solution to the problem. Our existing public nuisance bylaws are sufficient to handle the question of street prostitution where it becomes a problem."

Prior to the adoption of Bill C-49 last year (the bill that amended the anti-soliciting section of the Criminal Code), the City had been using bylaws to control prostitution. They had been using bylaws since 1978, when the Supreme Court of Canada ruled the existing anti-soliciting section unconstitutional.

The first of these bylaws was scrapped after the Supreme Court ruled a similar Calgary bylaw unconstitutional. It referred specifically to prostitution, which the court ruled was beyond the city's powers.

The city of Montreal then dusted off an old anti-loitering bylaw which required anyone found loitering at night to "account satisfactorily for his presence" if requested to do so by the police. The courts ruled that this bylaw could not be used against streetwalkers because their presence has a clear purpose, that of seeking clients, and prostitution itself is not illegal.

The City then amended a 1907 bylaw to prohibit anyone in a public place from "offering, for a consideration, one's services or the services of others..." Because this did not mention prostitution, it was upheld by the courts, but the police stopped using it when Bill C-49 was enacted.

Critics of the bylaw had argued that it did have a general application (it could be used against girl scouts selling cookies as easily as prostitutes),but that the police had been using it almost exclusively against street prostitutes.

In supporting the use of municipal bylaws to control problems on the street, Gardiner cautions that "it will be our job as public administrators to make sure that laws with general application aren't used exclusively against specific target groups."

Gardiner also suggests the use of means other than federal or municipal legislation to deal with the problem of prostitutes working the streets in residential areas.

"In the Carre St. Louis area, what we did was to change traffic patterns to make it less interesting to drive in circles around blocks in the area, so the girls moved elsewhere," mostly to non-residential areas.

CORP's Valerie Scott feels that many of the problems associated with street prostitution would disappear with decriminalisation.

"This would set up different avenues for us to work. We'll be able to work out of our own homes. We will be able to advertise like any other industry, which is very important to any kind of business.

Gardiner agrees that the Fraser Committee's proposal to allow prostitutes to work out of their own homes or "trick pads" is worth a second look.

"I think the government didn't have the political will or the guts to look at it seriously, but the fact is that most prostitution is done inside, and even in legalised services (such as escort agencies and massage parlours). They're just attacking the most visible and the minority part of it, those who are working outside."

Dupras, however, feels that any softening of the law would lead to an increase in the number of prostitutes, and that "the first thing we'll know, there will be so much in every type of building. It's going to be so complicated, it's an invitation for them to ask for a red light district where there will be legal bordellos."

Fran Shaver warns that "in a red light district, you end up having all sorts of criminal activities going on, simply because it ends up being a has suggested that perhaps the city and the province situation that people are drawn to."

The MCM agrees that red light districts should not be set up, and Doré emphasises the MCM's position for decriminalisation, not legalisation. John Gardiner adds that "one of the worries is that legalisation could be justification for government involvement, regulation, and licensing practices. I don't think we want to get involved in this type of bureaucracy."

CORP's Valerie Scott also favours decriminalisation, and adds that "this must be dealt with federally, because all this legislating around a profession that is perfectly legal is not working. You can't legislate morality."

Critics argue that decriminalisation would lead to greater involvement on the part of organised crime. Says the Civic Party's Jocelyne Menard, "It's definite that wherever you have prostitution you have organised crime."

Scott does not agree. "As the Fraser Committee found, organised crime has very little to do with prostitution in Canada. And with decriminalisation, it would have even less to do because then you empower the prostitutes."

Her view is supported by Fran Shaver, who says that "what makes activities profitable for organised crime is often indeed that it is illegal. If the people involved in selling sex operate as a business of their own and can do it out of their own homes or trick pads, then there's no big money to be made for third parties."

Shaver also feels that decriminalisation would eliminate many of the problems prostitutes currently face from abusive pimps. If prostitutes were

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City politics short on women

by Stephanie Lachowicz
and Kristina Stockwood

Women are a real political force," says Danielle Débbas of Les Femmes Regroupées pour l'Accessibilité au Pouvoir Politique et Economique (FRAPPE).

The Civic Party and the Montreal Citizen's Movement (MCM) have just started to realise this, she says, "because they have made such a big effort to include women candidates and women's issues in their platforms." However, for the time being it seems to be more theory than practice.

"The parties are beginning to talk about affirmative action because it is an issue. It's a good idea, but I'll believe it when I see it," says Débbas.

This inclusion, for the Civic Party at least, represents a radical change from the last election when the Civic Party had no official women's platform.

Prince defended the Party, saying there have been women in the party "as far back as 1978." Prior to this, Drapeau refused to ask women to join the party because, as he said, "We don't think we can get them elected."

Prince claims that the Civic Party is committed to increasing the small numbers of women in City Hall. He said that the number of women candidates has almost tripled since the last election, though there still aren't very many.

In this election, 11 women are running for 58 council seats, whereas four ran in the last election. The Civic Party chooses its candidates so even if more women wanted to run, they wouldn't be able to.

To foster the integration of women in their political structure, Prince stated that the selection committee members will be "representative of women. Since the selection committee oversees the hiring of new municipal employees, women would act as "watchdogs" over equality in hiring and encourage the presence of women at the municipal level.

In a debate before the Montreal Council of Women, Claude Dupras said that he opposes legislated affirmative action because it amounts to reverse discrimination. He understands affirmative action to be "a question of quotas," and not a safeguard against continuing discrimination.

"The fact is that quotas are going to favour women and people coming from different ethnic groups," he said, resulting in discrimination against men. He objects to this type of discrimination but not to the type that is currently practiced, because he doesn't see it as a problem.

According to Prince, with affirmative action, "people will say a woman has her job because she is a woman." He added, "Of course, if a woman is competent, we will hire her."

"If four people apply for a job and one of them is a woman, we will hire her," provided she is equally competent, said Dupras, effectively recognising in theory what women are asking for but without taking any legislative action.

Anne-Marie Gringas, coordinator of La Federation des Femmes de Québec, says, "Dupras doesn't seem to understand that (women) have special problems. For him, equality of access is the same as employment equity." In other words, he wouldn't be in favour of legislation to ensure equal wages for work of equal value.

The MCM fares better in regard to affirmative action. Fifteen MCM candidates are women, including MCM vice-president, Kathleen Verdon. The party program cites the "increase of the number of women on the next city council as one of the most important objectives of the MCM."

Unlike the Civic Party, the MCM favours legislated affirmative action. Section 5.6 of the platform reads: "An MCM administration will introduce affirmative action programs to open up sectors of activity largely reserved for men or women."

Speaking before the Montreal Council of Women, Jean Doré said,"The MCM will avoid giving public contracts to any enterprise or institution having been judged discriminatory according to the outlines of Canadian and Quebec laws."

Conversely, Dupras said he would not refuse to give civic contracts to firms that had a past record of discrimination because the city charter forces the administration to accept the lowest bidder on a contract and the city can't inspect all companies it does business with.

"Just because they have done it before doesn't mean they will do it again," he said.

Doré promised to try to get the law changed so that "the city would not be forced to do business with the lowest bidder."

While the MCM has a more concrete policy on women, Gingras noted, "There isn't one line on women in Doré's book, *Pour Montreal*." She also pointed out that the MCM "could have done better" than having only 15 women candidates, though, she said, "It's better than the Civic Party."

In February, the MCM held a seminar entitled "Women: a power in municipal politics!" The role of women in the economic development of Montreal was one of the themes debated. It was decided that women need more than just encouragement to break the barriers of economic inequality. There is an urgent need for improved daycare facilities, better access to information, and improved housing and transportation facilities in order for women to achieve economic emancipation.

Once women become economically independent, they will be able to integrate effectively "into the political structure" and "occupy jobs at all levels in the business community." Similarily, "political involvement is an important tool for women."

The minimal representation of women in the civil service was also discussed at the seminar. In a survey done by the City of Montreal in 1985, statistics revealed that "women represent only 6.4 per cent of senior managers and 42.4 per cent of the unionised employees of the city."

"The city has an obligation not only to set up such a program for municipal jobs but also to require its outside contractors to practice employment equity.

"Such programs are relatively easy to implement and tend to be beneficial to everyone through increased productivity and a better working climate," says the MCM.

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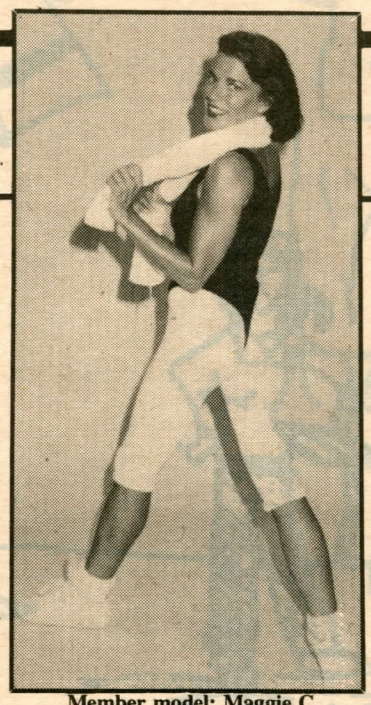

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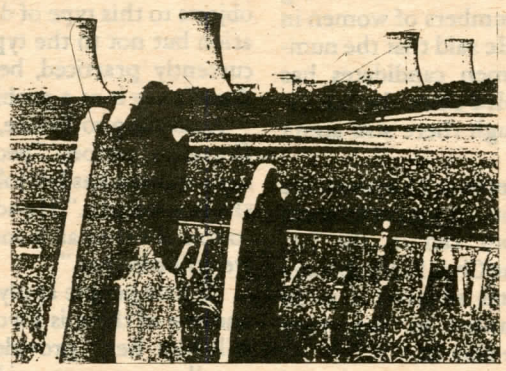

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...Metro

continued from page 12

of the Metro becomes a vital concern.

The Civic Party and the MCM express concern over Metro violence and crime, but neither one provided clear solutions to the problems. MUCTC figures estimate that 25 per cent of all riders cheat on fares. Attempts by ticket-takers to remedy this have only resulted in violence: 60 per cent of all incidents recorded last year in the Metro were fare-related.

However, the MUCTC spends less on security than any other transit commission in the country. At present there is only one security guard available for every two stations in the system.

Both parties are vague in their suggested approaches to the situation which past president of MUCTC, Lawrence Hanigan, referred to as becoming "the most important problem of the Metro today."

The MCM sees the solution in imaginative marketing of the Metro and in the provision of schedules and signs to decrease the frustration of the riders. The Civic Party will consider hiring more guards in order to improve the public's protection.

Many areas of the Metro are isolated and barely lit, making it especially hazardous for women commuters. This problem has barely been touched upon in either party, but "an MCM administration... will ensure better lighting at locations where lighting is inadequate," say MCM spokespeople.

EVENTS

Today

Political Science Speaker Series: The Right Honourable Paul Martin speaking on *Canada, Britain and the Commonwealth—Reflections of a Canadian High Commissioner.* 11h00, Lea 738.

Newman Centre Chaplaincy: Eucharist, 12h00, 3484 Peel. Info: Rev. Fr. Dennis Drainville, 392-5890.

Biblical Discussion: *Shattering Illusion, Sharing Visions: The Bible and the Poor.* 19h30-21h00, Newman Centre, 3484 Peel. Info: 392-5890.

NDP/NPD McGill: Important meeting, all members please be there. 16h30, Union 302.

McGill Alpine Ski Team: Compulsory training, 17h00. Council meeting 19h00, COTC Lounge. Late fees $35.00.

Tuesday

Film: *Gaza Ghetto: Portrait of a Palestinian family.* Free admission, 19h00, Lea 26.

Hillel: presents Israeli Folkdancing classes. Beginners !9h00-20h00, intermediates 20h00-22h00. Students $1.50, others $2.00. Union 301.

Sociology Students Association: General meeting, 16h00, Lea 738. Come and find out what we're all about!

Direct Action Network: The Network, along with A.N.V.A., is organising a non-violent civil disobedience action to protest American/NATO military testing in Canada. Anyone who is willing to get arrested in a blockade on Nov. 12 in Ottawa please contact Daron or Robert, 844-9875 or 842-6290, or come to the meeting Tues, Nov 4, Café Commun/ne, 211 Milton.

Women's Union: General meeting, 16h30. Toutes bienvenues, all welcome.

Youth concerns ignored

by Nairne Holtz

Rising tuition fees are "not an issue at all" according to Michael Prescott, MCM candidate for Jeanne-Mance who has worked extensively with youth.

The MCM and the Civic Party will not lobby the provincial government to control rising tuition fees. "We already have so many things to negotiate with Quebec we have to somehow limit our requests," said Prescott.

"If the students want someone to lobby the municipal government I would support them but I won't take the initiative," said Scott McKay, MCM candidate for Honoré-Beaugrand and a recent graduate from L'Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM). At 25, McKay is the MCM's youngest candidate.

Rising tuition fees are not an issue according to Alphonse Galluccio, Civic Party candidate for Fleury. "It's not happening now, but in 1989, 1990. We should fight the battles that are happening now," said Galluccio, who founded the Club Optimiste Ahuntsic Montreal, a youth organisation.

"I'm not supporting the strikes. Students should be in the classrooms," he said. "I'd like to know how many people on strike are students and how many are in central unions."

While education is not an issue for either party, they both say that youth unemployment is.

"We're all going to work to get jobs for those youngsters," said Gallucio. "We're trying to get companies with social responsibility to hire those kids."

He said the Civic Party manifesto explains how they would get companies to hire youth.

The manifesto is not very clear on the issue. It states, "The Civic Party is presently studying various options which should result in a number of positive proposals... some of these alternatives involve the participation of individuals—companies and organizations which have expressed great interest and wish to have some time to consider all of the potential ramifications and to set up the proper mechanisms for actions before acting."

Michel Senecal, one of the Civic Party's "youth" candidates, says the program, called "Bridging the gap," is designed after a successful "Australian program that reduced unemployment from 19 per cent to 3 per cent".

"You make a committee of businessmen to help one young person each to get a job," he explained, "You must create a chain." He says the businesses would have monetary incentives "or maybe tax credits, honours or awards dinners" to encourage their cooperation.

"It's a lot easier to stimulate jobs in the private sector rather than the public sector," he said. The program is designed to help "all young people between 18 and 30—the critical age to be unemployed—whether they are at university or not."

However, he noted, the program is mainly geared toward those who are registered in a post secondary institutions, because "If they are not registered, it's difficult to find them."

As well, there are no plans to ensure against the repeated discrimination of women and minorities, though they are affected most with unemployment. Senecal said, "We can't put everything in the program. We just don't have the time frame."

Senecal criticized the MCM's job creation proposal, calling it "very simple."

He said, "The MCM is proposing incentive programs but what they don't know is that the city of Montreal has been doing that for years." As well, he said, they want to cut the hours of regular workers in order to provide part time employment opportunities for youth. "If you're paying two people to do the same job, you're doubling the charges," he explained, "or you're asking regular employees to cut their salaries.

"They're crying like hell that they don't have enough salary," he said. "Either the city or the workers pay for it."

What he didn't mention is that the MCM plans to set up a local economic fund "to help young people start their own businesses or non-profit organizations."

But MCM party propaganda suggests that young entrepreneurs will have to pay back the money they borrow: "These (community development) funds could supply venture capital at advantageous terms in order to create jobs and launch new businesses."

Prescott and McKay want to set up recreation centres for youth.

"It is an act of prevention from delinquency and drug abuse," said McKay. "Teenagers need a place to hang out."

McKay wants to create a youth house in his district in which "teenagers are in charge of the activities.

"The administrative council would be a mixture of social workers and teenagers," he said.

When asked how the project would be funded he said it would be "run by grants from other governments."

Bikes not a party priority

by Alison Englar

Fed up by high gas prices, traffic jams and expensive cars, increasing numbers of people are turning to bicycles as an effective means of transportation. And, as they do, they are banging their handlebars in frustration at the insufficient services offered by the city.

The existing bike path network is about 159 km. The north/ south pathway was created by the Quebec Provincial government in co-operation with the city, converting part of the existing roadway. The other paths across the city and in public parks are efficient and well kept but the network is not nearly extensive enough.

'Bicycle' Bob Silverman has been fighting for the rights of cyclists for more than ten years. He publishes a regular cyclist's newspaper, *Le Monde de Bicyclette*, and lobbies the city for better services. According to Silverman, there are "over one million cyclists in Montreal". He maintains that the city was built for cars, not bicycles.

Silverman's organisation has launched a major petition drive declaring that Montrealers have the right to the "installation of safe, adequate bicycle parking near public buildings, work areas, schools, sport centres and public parks.

Michel Morin of the Civic Party recently outlined his party's "bicycle platform." They plan to erect a new system of bicycle signs next Spring indicating where the paths lead, Morin said. On the question of expanding the bicycle network he said vaguely that "a few connections need to be done at a future date." He would not specify.

The MCM's Andrea Birthelit, an avid cycler, had a little more to say about bicycle safety, parking, and expansion.

"The MCM is proposing to arrange consultations with the people concerning new bicycle paths such as an east/west trail. An east/west path is under consideration although the exact route has not yet been specified," she said. Bicycle traffic lights such as those in Holland, Denmark, France, and England are also a possibility. The MCM is demanding a new law that would require safe bicycle parking at all public buildings.

The MCM's youngest candidate, Scott McKay, helped organize a mock "die-in" in rush-hour traffic when he was in CEGEP to fight for more rights for cyclists.

"We did a big die-in on Dorchester," he said. "There were no direct results, but I think the action that was going on in the 70's with Bicycle Bob has got people very much aware of cyclist's rights and finally the municipal government has had to develop some bicycle paths.

"At the MCM we believe in biking as a mode of transportation. We will have to get the cooperation of the MUC transit committee, especially to cross the river. You can get a permit to use the Metro with your bike on the weekend, but it's still recreational and we need to be able to use the Metro during the week to go to work," he said.

"The members of the Civic Party who are on the MUCTC aren't concerned with bikes. For them, a bike is only for the weekends and we want to change that," he concluded.

The petition started by *Le Monde à Bicyclette* will be presented to the new municipal government after the Nov. 9, election.

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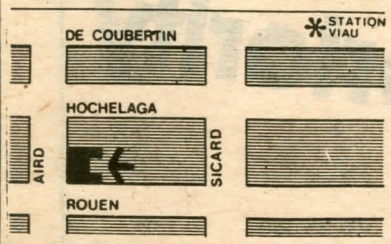

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3.0 Budget Overview
4.0 Loans and Bursaries
5.0 International Students at McGill
6.0 Closing Question Period (15 minutes)
7.0 Adjournment

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Gay candidate fights for change

by Susie Petersiel

The only openly gay candidate to run for office in Quebec wants to make gays and straights in his district realise they face the same problems.

Raymond Blain, the MCM candidate for the St. Jacques district, hopes to start a dialogue between the relatively new gay community and the traditional worker community before problems become uncontrollable.

Between 30 and 40 per cent of the St. Jacques' inhabitants are gay and the district contains the largest concentration of gay-oriented businesses and services. The traditional worker community includes people on welfare and the unemployed of which St. Jacques has an abundance.

"The traditional community is on one side and the gay community is on the other," Blain said. "If we don't start a dialogue very soon we are going to face a lot of problems because all of the prejudice will be enforced just by the passivity of all the people on both sides.

"The traditional community knows that if they don't make a link with the gay community and with others they won't be able to keep the community for themselves. I have to work to make that link between all the community groups."

Blain said the district is plagued by four major problems: delinquency, housing, security and fires.

"There is a big problem with youth. Young people from 12 to 25, have nothing...No place to go to do sports. They have no place to join together," he said. "So people are upset with the delinquency problems..But they never do anything to change the youth attitudes towards older people towards doing things with their two hands when they are out of school."

Blain says youth in the gay community also face problems with education and employment.

"There's a lot of young gays who have problems finding work. They need money so they go into prostitution. They sell drugs. They buy drugs. It's a vicious circle that we have to break and find some way to give them some way to find opportunity."

Blain has been meeting with St. Jacques' 50 or so community groups since February because he feels they are truly representative of the traditional community in St. Jacques.

Even if he isn't elected he will probably have cleared up a lot of myths about gays in the "traditional" community.

"One thing I find in my contact with them is that they know nothing of the gay community. they have a lot of prejudices about gay people. They say that all gays are rich. Then they have the feeling that gay people are 75 per cent of the population because when they take their Saturday night walk on St. Catherine Street they really have the feeling that the whole neighborhood is gay. They don't know that this is the only place that gays could go to have a nice night life."

He says he has been telling the community organisations that gays face the same problems as they do just by living in St. Jacques.

"I explained to them that gays are not as rich as they thought. And a lot of gays have the problems with education and unemployment because they're coming from small villages all over the province to be able to feel free with their orientation. So they rush into Montreal with mostly nothing as a background to start a career," he said.

Blain said the recent spread of land speculation spurred by the CBC complex and the Ville-Marie expressway has to be controlled.

Both major construction projects caused the demolition of low-rent housing on grand scales. The CBC complex brought on a flood of professionals who don't spend much time or money in the district but who buy up low-cost housing.

"It's very tempting to buy here. We are so close to downtown. We have to maintain the district with all different types of housing because the demand is going up," he said. "If we don't maintain our district the way it is right now, in ten years it's going to be a townhouse district."

He says that the advent of the CBC and the huge Place Dupuis shopping, office and tourist emporium have squeezed out services to the community inhabitants.

"You can't have restaurants or shopping for people in the district. You have restaurants for people in the big buildings. You won't find laundromats...It's already started," said Blain.

The district also suffers from poor relations with the police and poor police service according to Blain .

The police station that serves the St. Jacques district has had a history of being a tough assignment.

Blain said the police department has to make links with the community that are more substantial than current community relations efforts. Blain said the police situation is a a major issue among gays.

"The police system is causing police to go through parks at midnight to arrest people even if you have done nothing. Just because you are there," he said.

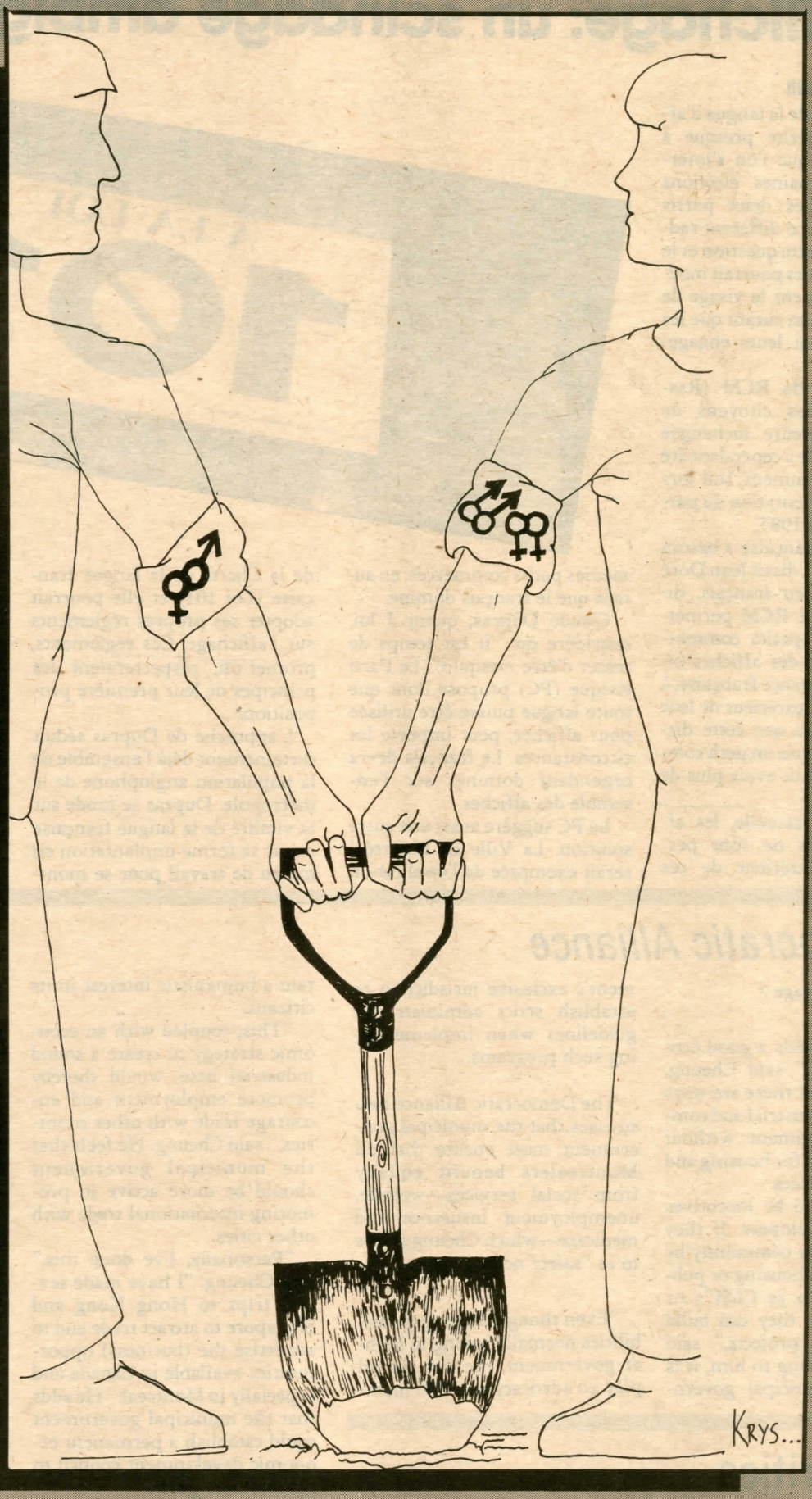
Residents of St. Jacques were hit when the municipal government decided to stop subsidising the removal of wooden sheds attached to the backs of many older buildings. The district is famous for fires.

"Another problem is many citizens have trouble finding insurance companies that will offer them policies," said Blain. "Or the policy will be to expensive."

Blain said the city administration can lobby the provincial government to force insurance companies to revise their criteria for the district. He says the insurance companies have considered St. Jacques a grey zone for 10 or 15 years.

Blain thinks he can win if the gay community in St. Jacques is behind him.

"There is still a lot of people who are going to want to vote for a change," he said.



L'affichage: un scindage ambigu

par Manuel Dussault

La question de la langue d'affichage mérite presque à elle seule que l'on s'intéresse aux prochaines élections municipales. Les deux partis principaux en lice diffèrent radicalement sur cette question et le choix des électeurs pourrait modifier profondément le visage de Montréal...ceci en autant que les partis respectent leurs engagements.

La position du RCM (Rassemblement des citoyens de Montréal) demeure inchangée depuis 1983. Elle a cependant été redébattue récemment, soit lors du congrès d'orientation du parti, en décembre 1985.

"La langue française a besoin d'être protégée", disait Jean Doré lors du débat en français, dimanche soir. Le RCM permettrait donc aux petits commerçants de placer des affiches bilingues, à dominance française, à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur de leur commerce. Pour que cette disposition s'applique, un petit commerce ne pourrait avoir plus de trois employés.

Selon la loi actuelle, les affiches bilingues ne sont permises qu'à l'intérieur de ces mêmes petits commerces, en autant que le français domine.

Claude Dupras, quant à lui, considère qu' "il est temps de cesser d'être mesquin". Le Parti civique (PC) propose donc que toute langue puisse être utilisée pour afficher, peut importe les circonstances. Le français devra cependant dominer sur l'ensemble des affiches.

Le PC suggère aussi une autre solution. La Ville de Montréal serait exemptée de l'application de la Charte de la langue française (Loi 101) et elle pourrait adopter ses propres réglements sur l'affichage. Ces réglements, promet-on, respecteraient les principes de leur première proposition.

L'approche de Dupras séduit certainement déjà l'ensemble de la population anglophone de la métropole. Dupras se fonde sur la vitalité de la langue française et sur sa ferme implantation en milieu de travail pour se montrer "généreux" face aux différentes cultures présentes à Montréal.

Selon moi, si les propositions de Claude Dupras sont adoptées, il ne fait aucun doute que Montréal prendra un visage bilingue.

Montréal n'est toutefois pas une ville bilingue, pas plus que McGill ou Concordia ne sont des universités bilingues. Montréal est une ville francophone qui doit se plier à une réalité anglophone.

Que de progrès ont été réalisés depuis que Donald Gordon, administrateur au CN, déclarait en 1960 que les francophones du Québec sont inaptes à occuper des postes importants dans la grande entreprise! Tous ces efforts pour faire du Québec une nation francophone ne doivent pas être oubliés. Il n'y a pas d'injustice criante dans le fait que la Baie et Eaton ne puissent afficher en anglais.

L'approche de Jean Doré, bien que préférable, n'est cependant pas meilleure. Tout au long de la campagne, il s'est époumoné à déclarer que le français était "un des atouts principaux de Montréal". Doré tentait grâce à cette formulation de se faire des alliés chez les anglophones. Le français serait bien sûr un atout pour eux aussi, en tant que citoyens de Montréal.

Cette expression de Doré déforme cependant la réalité puisque Montréal est francophone. Savoir si le français est un atout pour elle ou pas n'a logiquement aucune importance.Est-ce un atout pour Socrate d'être un homme? Pour le Titanic d'être un bateau? Enfin...nous sommes ce que nous sommes (you are what you are).

...Democratic Alliance

continued from page 7

"Montreal needs a good economic strategy," said Cheung, maintaining that there are ways to encourage industrial and commercial development without sacrificing space for housing and community services.

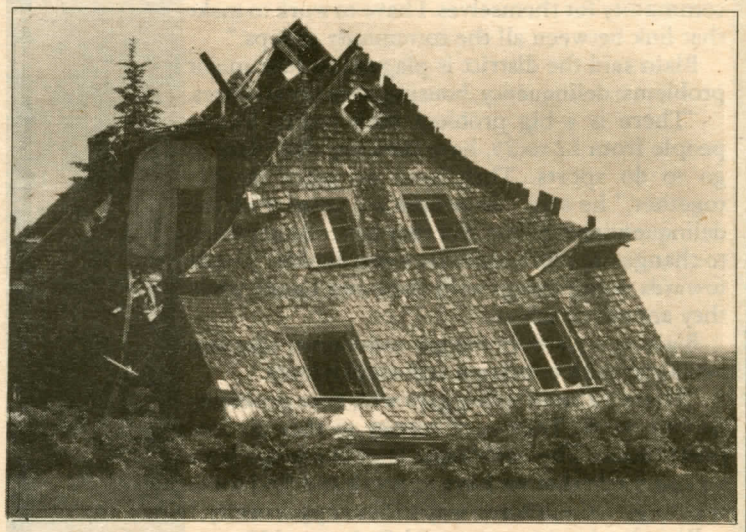
"There should be incentives created for developers. If they contribute to the community by creating private housing or public services such as CLSC's or daycare centres, they can build higher density projects," said Cheung. According to him, it is within the municipal government's exclusive jurisdiction to establish strict administrative guidelines when implementating such programs.

The Democratic Alliance also stresses that the municipal government must ensure that all Montrealers benefit equally from social services—welfare, unemployment insurance and medicare—which Cheung refers to as "safety net measures."

"Even though these responsibilities normally belong to higher government, the city should play an advocacy role and maintain a humanistic interest in its citizens.

"This, coupled with an economic strategy to create a sound industrial base, would thereby promote employment and encourage trade with other countries," said Cheung. He feels that the municipal government should be more active in promoting international trade with other cities.

"Personally, I've done this," said Cheung. "I have made several trips to Hong Kong and Singapore to attract trade and to advertise the (business) opportunities available in Canada and especially in Montreal." He adds that the municipal government could establish a permanent economic development council to pursue these goals.



...Minorities

continued from page 15

a problem neither party made any effort to rectify.

"Neither group canvassed us for a candidate," said Rock. "If they were serious (about finding a suitable candidate) we have lots of people competent and interested in the job."

"Without someone there to fight for your cause its hard to get action," he said.

Since the city passed municipal law 6513 two years ago, he has been active trying to repeal it. "The renaissance of Chinatown" a complete plan for the urban renewal of the area that he presented to city hall last year has been virtually ignored.

Despite the failure of the two main parties to recognize the needs of those who do not make up the status quo, promise for minorities does exist.

The Montreal Democratic Municipal Alliance (MDMA) is a new party trying to provide an arena for minority representation.

"The MDMA was formed as a third option to encourage ethnic and political minorities," said Cheung, the party's mayoralty candidate,

"Our first priority is to open city hall to minorities, particularly visible minorities of African, Asian and Latin American descent."

It is unlikely however that the Democratic Alliance will take over city hall in this election. If the polls are accurate and the MCM does assume the municipal power, we must hope that their words, as spoken by Arnold Bennett, truly come to action.

...City hall

continued from page 11

"Los Angeles manages to get by with 15 councillors", said Auf der Maur. Never a fan of party discipline, Auf der Maur thinks the party system has served its purpose and is no longer necessary.

Melamed disagrees, saying the party system strenghtens candidates' platforms.

"Each party has a chance to run a campaign for something they believe in, instead of individual candidiates who have no allegiance to anything whatsoever," he said.

Depending on the outcome of the election, some things might change at City Hall. Judging by the way new Civic leader Claude Dupras has run his campaign, Melamed doesn't think anything would change if the Civic party wins a majority.

The MCM, according to Boskey, was created as a direct response to the Drapeau regime. It has vowed to open the system up to the public, but who knows what could happen if they found themselves in control of the Executive Committee and Council. Only the shadow knows.

Un Montréal demilitarisé?

par Daniel Berman

Il n'est pas rare que les partis dits "progressistes" le deviennent de moins en moins à mesure qu'ils se rapprochent du pouvoir, et surtout quand ils s'y établissent.

Nous avons été témoins des reculs successifs du Parti québécois dans la réalisation de son programme. Le RCM sera-t-il voué à un pareil sort? Sa décision de remettre à un second mandat la création de conseils de quartier et certains éléments de sa politique de développement économique inquiètent déjà plusieurs.

Une des principales stratégies du programme du RCM pour stimuler le développement économique consiste à "privilégier les secteurs dynamiques", ce qui inclut les industries aérospatiale et électronique, qui sont particulièrement actives dans la production militaire à Montréal.

Or, dans le même programme, le RCM endosse l'idée d'un référendum mondial sur le désarmement. Tout en souhaitant stimuler le secteur "dynamique" de la course aux armements, le RCM est aussi favorable au principe du désarmement!

Interrogé sur cette question, Robert Perreault, responsable du développement économique au RCM, prétend que ces positions divergentes ne reflètent aucune contradiction dans le programme du parti, mais plutôt les "contradictions de notre société".

Le RCM entend également confirmer la vocation de Montréal comme centre des télécommunications. Northern Telecom, Marconi, Spar Aerospatial, et CAE Electronique sont déjà les fers de lance de cette industrie de l'avenir et ce, à l'échelle internationale.

Toutes ces sociétés, avec Aviation Electric et Paramax, travaillent à la production d'armements. Les activités de Marconi sont concentrées à 80 pour cent dans le secteur militaire et à plus de 50 pour cent pour CAE Électronique, très active dans le secteur nucléaire.

Bien sûr, à l'exception de Paramax, toutes ces sociétés sont aussi actives dans la production civile. Mais la proportion de production militaire dans les secteurs électronique et aérospatial s'accroît continuellement grâce à l'augmentation des budgets militaires au Canada, au programme de subventions à l'industrie militaire, et aux accords bilatéraux entre notre pays et les Etats-Unis sur les contrats d'armements.

Par exemple, la "Defense Development and Production Sharing Arrangements" (DDPSA) permet aux sociétés canadiennes de soumissionner au même titre que les sociétés américaines pour les contrats militaires aux Etats-Unis, et stipule que le Canada et les Etats-Unis "doivent" acheter l'un de l'autre pour un montant équivalent de matériel militaire.

Le Canada exporte 60 pour cent de sa production militaire aux Etats-Unis. Quarante-huit pour cent de cette production vient du secteur aérospatial, et 31 pour cent de l'électronique. En outre, ces proportions ont tendance à augmenter.

James Kelleher, ancien ministre du commerce international du gouvenement canadien, a déclaré qu'en 1986 les exportations de matériel militaire vers les Etats-Unis ont atteint la somme de 1.6 milliard, une hausse de 20 pour cent.

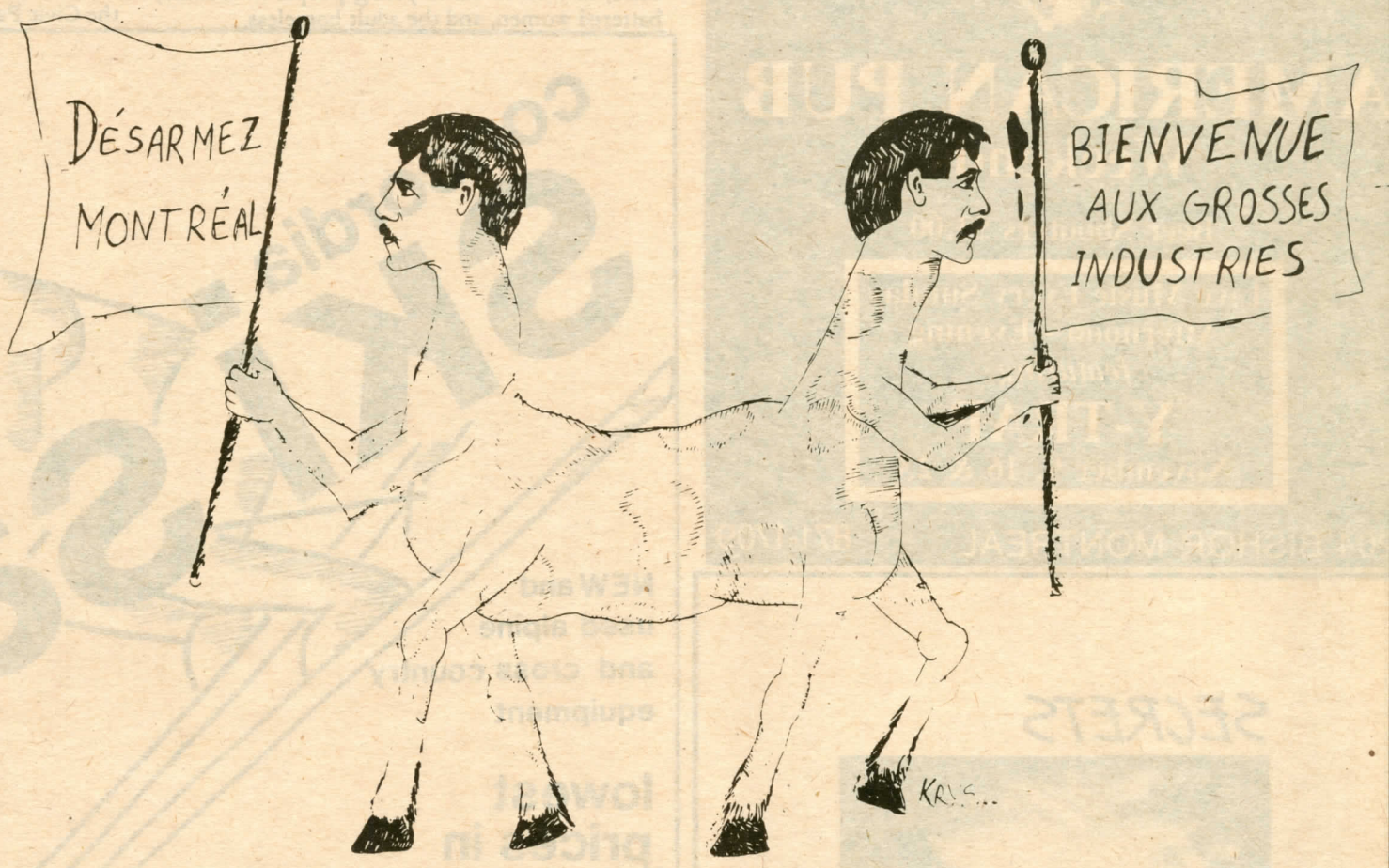
Pour respecter l'accord du DDSPA, le Canada doit augmenter ses achats de matériel militaire provenant des Etats-Unis afin de maintenir l'équilibre des échanges commerciaux dans cette industrie.

Une des principales conséquences de la politique du DDSPA est l'intégration de l'industrie canadienne au complexe militaro-industriel américain.

Personne ne doute au RCM qu'investir dans le secteur militaire s'avère comme la manière la moins efficace de baisser le taux de chômage. Par ailleurs, la production militaire correspond-elle aux besoins réels des montréalais et des montréalaises? Il est difficile de croire qu'un parti qui entend privilégier des sociétés comme Marconi et CAE Electronique soit vraiment "convaincu que qualité de vie et développement économique peuvent et doivent aller de pair".

Plusieurs groupes populaires mettent de l'avant l'idée de reconversion civile comme alternative à la production militaire pour faire en sorte que les budgets "de guerre" soient changés en projets de développements sociaux.

Le RCM qui, en principe, appuie l'idée de reconversion, aurait intérêt à réexaminer sa politique qui favorise des industries "dynamiques" participant aux préparatifs de guerre.



La Contradiction Dorée

Les Arts: des projets manqué

par Pierre Carabin

Musée d'art contemporain, salle de l'OSM, agrandissement du Musée des Beaux-Arts: autant de projets manqués qui témoignent du problème des équipements culturels.

Du côté du RCM, on parle de manque de planification de la précédente administration. D'après Pierre-Yves Mélançon, candidat pour le RCM dans le district Du Mont-Royal, il faut éviter les investissements à "la pièce".

Le RCM propose la création d'un fonds d'investissement culturel, qui établirait, entre autres, des priorités dans les équipements culturels.

Ce fonds serait financé par les gouvernements provincial et fédéral, la ville de Montréal, ainsi que par l'entreprise privée. Melançon estime, étant donné les incidences économiques de la culture, au niveau du tourisme, de la renommée de Montréal et du Québec, et même de l'emploi, que la participation de Québec et Ottawa à un tel fonds sera facile à obtenir. On entend encourager la participation du secteur privé à un tel fonds, par des dégrèvements et d'autres mesures qui, de toute façon, existent déjà.

"La ville de Montréal n'ayant pas les moyens financiers" suffisants pour assumer la totalité du coûts des équipements culturels, soutient Melançon, ce fonds serait donc nécessaire.

Le fontionnement exact d'un tel fonds n'a pas encore été établi. Melançon précise toutefois que des représentants de Québec, Ottawa et de Montréal, ainsi que des gens du secteur privé et du milieu artistique en établiraient les priorités. Montréal garderait toutefois le dernier mot.

Un tel fonds permettrait de financer non seulement de grands projets mais aussi des rénovations ou la création de locaux pour des troupes de théâtre ou de danse, par exemple.

Le Parti civique voit de son côté la première priorité dans l'achèvement du réseau des maisons de la culture. Michel Morin, candidat du Parti civique dans le district de Langelier, y voit "un élément moteur" de la ville ainsi qu'un attrait touristique.

Le réseau comprend actuellement six maisons et en comptera 12 au total. Morin estime que ce réseau offre un excellent moyen de diffuser la culture internationale au niveau de la population, ainsi qu'un débouché pour les artistes locaux.

Morin estime d'autre part qu'il "faut poursuivre le travail par mecenat a Montreal.

De la même façon, Mélançon du RCM croit qu'il faut compléter le réseau des maisons de la culture. Il croit toutefois que le projet était "un peu improvisé". Ces maisons ont en effet été construites en conjonction avec des bibliothèques pour profiter des subventions provinciales. Bien souvent, selon M. Melançon, les amphithéâtres y sont trop petits, bien que les espaces d'exposition soient adéquats. Melançon loue toutefois le travail des "agents culturels", les responsables des maisons de la culture, qui ont réussi à bien administrer malgré des ressources limitées.

Mary Hunt, Ph.D., a well-known teacher, author and lecturer, is co-director of the Women's Alliance for Theology, Ethics and Religion (WATER), Silver Spring, Maryland.

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Ph.D.

...prostitution

continued from page 18

not breaking the law, they would have recourse to it.

However the two parties feel about the legal approach, one thing they do agree on is that the City should get more involved in social issues. Both have said that the City must provide greater assistance to social service agencies that deal with young prostitutes.

Dupras has suggested an approach to juvenile prostitutes who are arrested through "police action based on education."

Both the MCM and the Civic Party have suggested that unused municipal buildings could be made available to groups who wish to set up shelters for young prostitutes, and Dupras extends this to include adult prostitutes, saying "we propose to have certain houses to be able to help these ladies to come back to a normal life, and we'll do our best to help religious societies or social workers to help them (the prostitutes) get straightened out."

Joanne Baskin, a social worker who works with young prostitutes, wonders if "people coming into religious organisations can really understand the street, or where these kids are coming from."

Neither Doré nor Dupras has made any firm financial commitment. Funds are to be raised from the private sector for shelters for juvenile prostitutes, as well as other young people in trouble, battered women, and the adult homeless.

Valerie Scott feels that it will not be necessary for social agencies to set up specific programmes for adult prostitutes if decriminalisation occurs, but that adult prostitutes who wish to leave the profession should have the same access to retraining programmes as other people changing jobs.

"In a capitalist society, when any person goes to work, it is to obtain money. There are adult prostitutes who dislike their work, just as there are computer operators who dislike their work. We don't see any social agencies for disgruntled computer operators."

John Gardiner sees it differently. "I don't think prostitution is a career decsion. I don't think any of them particularly enjoy it and want to pursue it, but I think a lot of them don't have any alternatives."

However, "Jenny", a former Montreal street prostitute and Ottawa escort who left a job as assistant manager of a clothing store to pursue prostitution, says "I simply wanted to make more money than I was making doing something else. There were things I wanted, and I didn't want to have to wait to be able to afford them."

Valerie Scott points out that the National Action Committee on the Status of Women recognised prostitution as a valid occupation in an emergency resolution last June.

That is something that neither the MCM nor the Civic Party seems committed to.

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The Arts: An outcry for funding

by Stephen Dafoe

Assessing the cultural policies of the two major municipal parties reveals an enormous difference in attitude towards the arts and artists. The incumbent Civic Party is satisfied with its past record and promises to continue in the same vein. The challenging Montreal Citizen's Movement is promising sweeping changes in levels of funding for the arts and administration of the city's arts budget.

Naturally, both parties pay lip service to the idea that a vital artistic and cultural landscape is an important part of life in Montreal.

Provincially and nationally, Montreal has long been a centre of creative excellence in the arts. Its inhabitants expect all kinds of entertainment to be at their fingertips, from mass-consumption pablum like the newest Hollywood movie, to the well-attended symphonic and operatic companies, to the latest in experimental theatre or dance.

The Civic Party is proud of its creation of the Maisons de la Culture, venues for individual artists or groups to display or perform their works. These are run by agents hired by the city who have autonomy in programming decisions at each Maison, according to one of the agents at the Mont Royal Maison de la Culture. The space, minimal technical assistance, and publicity are provided free of charge to those artists accepted by the agents. The agents, in theory, are supposed to choose activities representative of the demands of their neighbourhoods. At present, they answer only to city hall for their programming decisions.

As well, the Civic Party has proposed to hold an annual multicultural festival. The two-week long event would give each ethnic group a one-day slot during which they could perform, display, or otherwise share their heritage with the public. This calls to mind the Caravan festival in Toronto, where each group operates a small area dancing, singing, and selling food during a two week period. There, the event is decentralised and each group is "onstage" for the whole two week period, in contrast to the Civic Party's one-ethnic-group-per-day proposal.

A comparison of the Montreal Urban Community Arts Council's 1985 budget with that of Toronto's reveals much lower levels of funding in our city—$2.4 million as opposed to $5 million.

Even more telling are statistics made public by the Canadian Conference for the Arts.

The MUC levies a 10 per cent entertainment tax on all tickets to cultural and artistic events sold in the city. The amount of the tax levied on tickets sold by city-subsidised arts organisations in fact exceeded the amount given to them in grants. While $1.05 million was taken in by the city in 1984-85, only $825,000 was given back to the arts.

Both parties promise to increase the global budget on cultural spending.

The Civic party does not commit itself to even a ballpark figure, noting that the budget must be decided by all the municipalities that are members of the MUC. In their dossier on cultural policy, the MCM notes that at present, the total spending on arts and culture is 0.2 per cent of the city's $1.3 billion budget, for a total of $2.7 million. It proposes to increase this to 1 per cent of the city budget (which would be an equivalent of $13 million).

The MCM reiterated this promise last Wednesday morning, when they unveiled their proposed actions for a first term in power. At the same time, Doré steadfastly refused to increase the city's total level of spending in real terms, that is, at a rate greater than the inflation rate. Even acknowledging that the change is supposed to occur gradually, the promise of such a huge proportionate increase is hard to accept on face value.

Another proposal of the MCM is to create a consultative committee composed of councillors and people appointed by council from the community, which would report to council and make recommendations on cultural planning and priorities. In line with the MCM's policies, this would prevent bureaucrats and public officials from making unconsulted decisions.

These decisions are however dependent on the make-up of the appointed commitee. It could be "blue chip" or "blue collar," composed either of powerful, established members of Montreal's cultural fabric (who may have vested interests to protect in budget decisions), or lesser known artists and players on the cultural scene.

Hopefully, the new regime will avoid faux-pas similar to those committed by past administrations. Last February, for example, *Tangente Danse Actuel*, the city's foremost avant-garde dance performance space was shut down in the middle of the international festival "Moment' Homme."

Tangente had been well established at their St. Lawrence St. locale, and had invested thousands of dollars in federal and provincial government grants in the facility. But their permit classification was abruptly changed, forcing the fire department to close the space, due ironically to the crowds the successful festival was drawing.

It is obvious why both parties are calling for changes. Funding levels are insufficient, but more importantly the past thrust has been on the grandiose, the popular, and events and institutions that are seen as "world class."

There is certainly a need in Montreal for our major symphony orchestra, ballet company, and art museum. There is a need, as both parties point out, to win a large amount of private sector monies for these established cultural institutions, and for new projects like the concert hall and the Museum of Modern Art.

Attention must also be directed at the innovative segments of the city's artistic community. These are the endeavors that are not mainstream enough to attract corporate funding, but speak for Montreal's art culture.

If there is to be a vital future for the arts in the city, these innovators' needs must be met. Assisting them is an essential part of the city's aid to artistic and cultural activities in Montreal.

...les arts

continué de page 25

Selon Melançon, les priorités du RCM se retrouveront dans les dossiers de la salle de concert, du Musée d'art contemporain et des corridors actuels de la culture (des expositions d'art dans les principales artères de Montréal). Le débloquage de tous ces dossiers ne pourra toutefois pas se faire à court terme.

Raymond Prince du Parti civique estime quant à lui que trop de consultations empêchent les dossiers "d'aboutir". Selon lui, "c'est aux élus muncipaux de décider". Le Parti civique suggère de procéder par comités ad hoc, Chacun des comités sera temporaire et portera sur un dossier bien précis. Ces comités seront formés de personnes intéressées par les dossiers et de conseillers municipaux. On veut revaloriser le rôle du conseil municipal. Ce sera le maire qui agira comme coordonateur et établira des priorités entre les différents dossiers.

Prince estime qu'un comité permanent tel que le suggère le RCM côute trop cher. Il estime également que cela ralentit l'adoption des projets et amènra les promoteurs à "aller voir ailleurs".

Ainsi, si le RCM vise la consultation permanente, le Parti civique veut plutôt laisser un rôle prépondérant au maire et procéder par projets distincts. Si les deux partis ne s'entendent pas sur les moyens, ils croient néanmoins à la nécessité d'une salle de concert et d'un musée d'art contemporain bien situé à Montréal.

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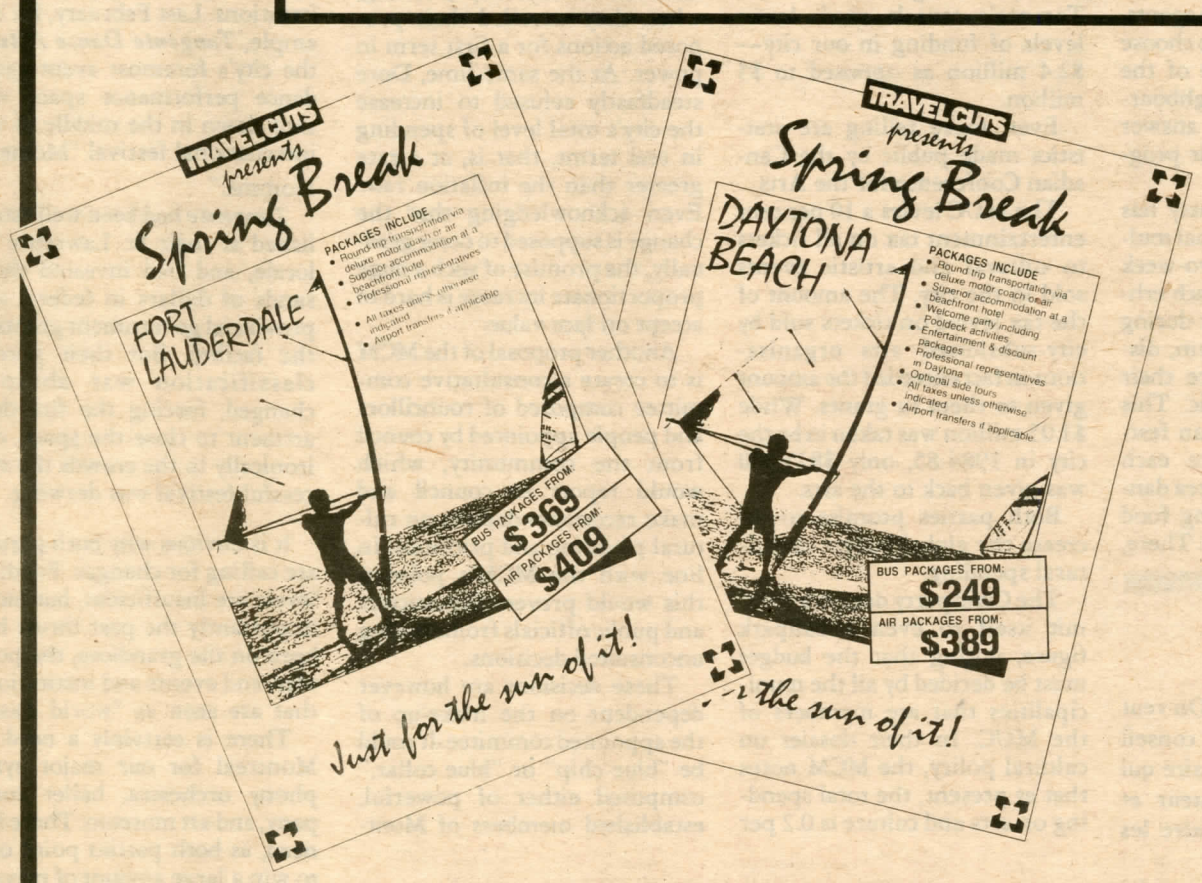

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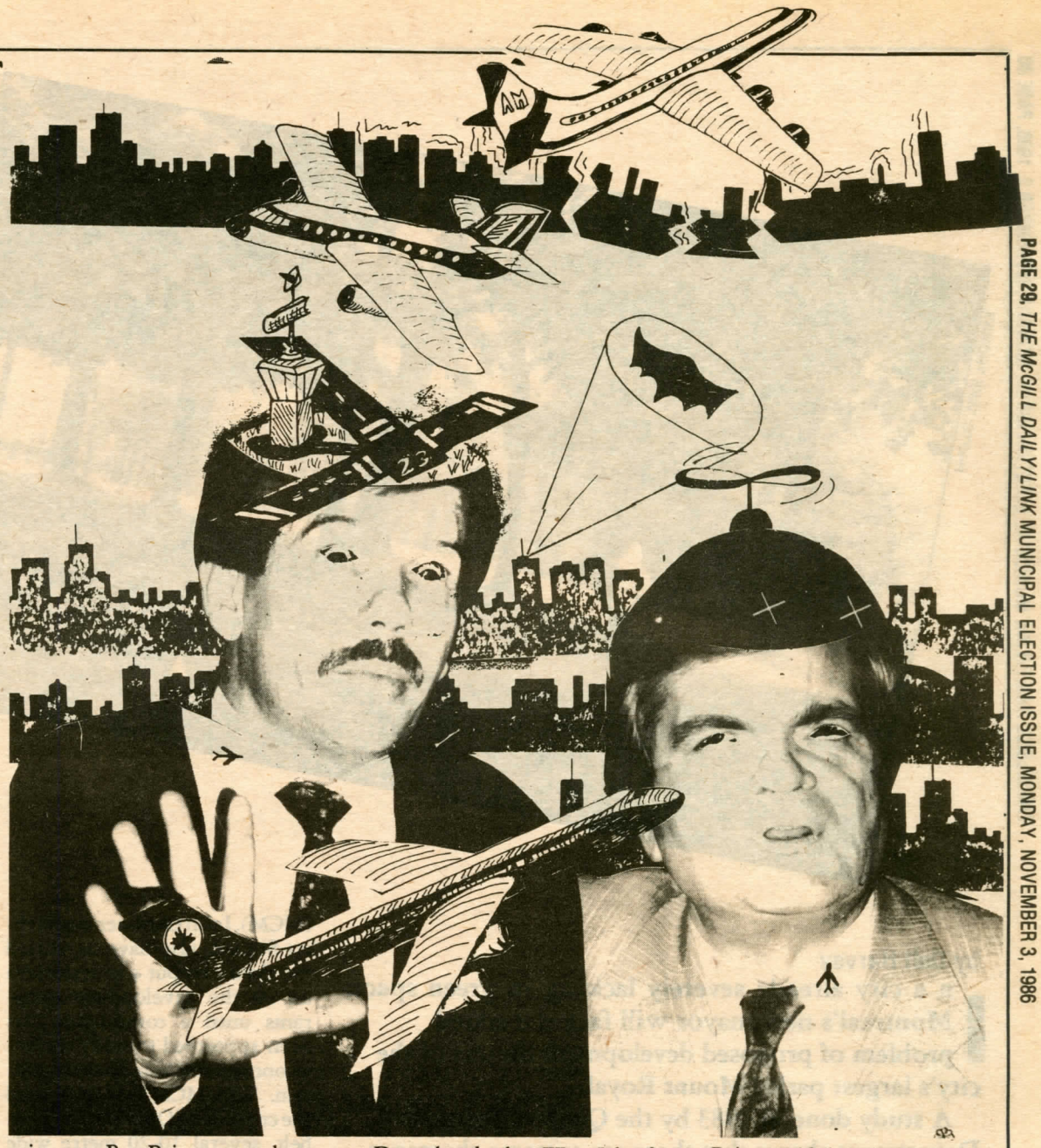
A tale of two airports

by Brian Dryden

Montrealers will have a clear choice this Sunday on where Montreal's international airport should be located: the Montreal Citizens Movement wants all commercial air traffic concentrated at Dorval, while the Civic Party propose a two-terminal single airport combining Dorval and Mirabel.

The decision on Montreal's airport situation is under Federal jurisdiction. But both parties believe that the position of Montreal's city hall should be a major factor in the federal government's final decision.



MCM councilor Michael Fainstat says that the only viable solution is to concentrate commercial flights at Dorval.

"We feel that Dorval should be the main airport for Montreal because it is already located in the aerospace technology centre of Canada," he said.

The Civic Party feels that because the two airports already exist and have been invested in, Montreal should utilise the two faciilities.

Civic Party communications director Raymond Prince says that "if we close Dorval or Mirabel the local industries would be hurt.

" We have to revitalize Mirabel and maintain the status of Dorval," he said.

Since the election of the Conservatives in 1984, the federal government has commissioned numerous studies and committees to find a solution to the current airport system in Montreal, which divides flights between Dorval and Mirabel.

Currently, domestic and U.S. bound flights operate out of Dorval, while international flights bordering the airports, and passengers operate out of Mirabel.

Business groups, municipalities have complained that the present situation has to be changed.

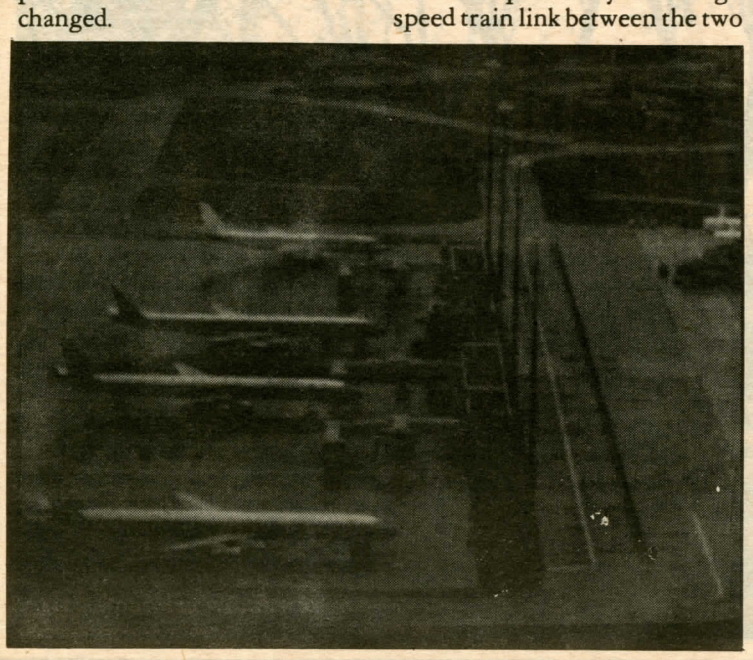
The business groups and municipalities say that the uncertainty about the future of the airports is causing Montreal the loss of business to Toronto and the northeastern United States. Airline passengers complain that the distance between Mirabel and Dorval is too far for transfer flights. It also takes too much time and money to get to Montreal from Mirabel.

But the Civic Party platform is vague on the way each airport would operate. They want to establish a Montreal International Airport Corporation that would administer the two airports as one airport with terminals in two locations.

The corporation would be run by Montrealers in the air transport business, city hall and municipalities surrounding the airports and not Transport Canada, which presently runs the airports.

"There must be a possibility to reduce the time between Dorval and Mirabel," Prince said. "The corporation will have to make studies to find what is the way to utilise the two airports. We don't have the solution."

Civic Party leader Claude Dupras suggested on an english language radio talk show October 27th the possibility of a high speed train link between the two airports. But Prince says that a train link between the airports is not an official party position.



"We haven't seen any study on a train link, so we can not say that it is the answer," Prince said.

Fainstat believes that a train link is the solution the Civic Party is leaning towards.

"We have a consensus in Montreal," he said. "The Board of Trade, the Chambre de Commerce, municipalities and the MCM want concentration at Dorval, only the Civic Party believes otherwise.

"If we have a train link between the airports the cost benefits would be ridiculous. We would be subsidizing $200 for each trip to Mirabel under the Civic Party," Fainstadt said.

Both parties agree that the if Dorval were to be shut down it would be disasterous for Montreal.

"If we want to have a vibrant community in Montreal, Dorval must remain the airport," Fainstadt said, "If air traffic was moved from Dorval it would be disasterous for the economy of Montreal. It would cause the loss of businesses, jobs and a general decline in Montreal's economy."

According to Dorval city hall, the federal government's committees on the airports have favoured moving air traffic to Mirabel.

A Dorval city hall spokesperson said that if the West Island did not make a decision to move the federal government. might have already ruled in favor of moving airport operations to Mirabel.

Dorval and other West Island municipalities, along with area members of parliament, presented the federal government with an intermunicipal committee report on Dorval Airport. The report calls for the centralization of air traffic at Dorval.

Fainstat says that there is no need for an airport in Mirabel and the arguments supporting a move from Dorval to Mirabel are not valid.

When it was conceived in 1969 the reasons for building Mirabel were to build a large airport because of space restrictions, and to have an airport further away from the city to reduce the amount of noise pollution.

But Fainstat says that with the new technology in the airline industry, Dorval could continue to serve as Montreal's main airport for the next 20 to 25 years.

"With the new developments on airline engines noise, levels are not a factor anymore, and because of shorter runways there is no problem with space at Dorval," Fainstat said.

He also points out that the Atlanta airport, which has an equivalant amount of space, handled 37 million passengers last year while Dorval now handles about seven million a year. The Atlanta airport has 3,800 acres compared to 3,670 acres of land at Dorval.

The most recent report the federal government received from a consultative committee on Montreal airports was divided on what to do about the airports.

Prince said that the Civic Party's position goes against the popular public opinion that one of the airports has to be closed.

"We want to be more competitive with Toronto and two first class airports will do that," Prince said.

But since 1975, when Mirabel first started its operations, the growth rate of air traffic into Montreal has been 0.25 per cent compared to 3.80 per cent in Toronto.

This year Dorval Airport has a projected profit of $25 million, while Mirabel projects a loss of $52 million for an accumulated operating deficit of $330 million.

"All businesses want concentration at one airport," Fainstat said. "For the future growth of the city it is important to operate only out of Dorval."

The Montreal Chamber of Commerce has officially stated that, "moving most air services to Mirabel will make Montreal a less attractive place to do business."

The MCM wants Mirabel to be used for other services besides commercial air travel, but the Civic Party insists that just as the closing of Dorval would be disasterous for Montreal, so would the closing of Mirabel.

"We cannot close Mirabel," Prince said. "It of is one the most beautiful airports in the world."

"There are 2,600 people working at Mirabel. The communities there depend on the airport industry," he said. "We don't want the status-quo, but we must keep the two airports."

PHOTO: MIKE THOMAS

Parties on the green

by Didi Harvey

In a city already severely lacking in green space, Montreal's new mayor will face the added problem of proposed development on one of the city's largest parks, Mount Royal.

A study done in 1983 by the Quebec Recreation Department shows that there are extreme shortages of parks in one quarter of the neighborhoods in Montreal, Laval and the South Shore. It also points out that the area of green space per capita at that time lagged well behind that of the most metropolitan centres.

This has spurred groups like Les Amis de la Montagne, Heritage Montreal and Save Montreal to try to protect what little green space Montrealers enjoy.

The conservation groups have been protesting the lack of city control on development in the park.

Claude Dupras, Civic Party mayoral candidate, near the outset of his campaign, took a firm stance on the preservation of Mount Royal as a park, saying, "No one will change one square metre (of the park) if I have my way and the Civic Party has its way."

Dupras said that no construction would take place on the mountain for ten years if he is elected, adding, "I'll stand alone."

He did mention that he would make the mountain bigger, declining to explain how he would do so without construction.

Three major projects, proposed by two universities and an engineering firm, are slated to occupy green space on the mountain.

Backing the construction of a telecommunications tower that will also accommodate tourists on an observation deck, is the SNC Group of engineers. The plan was supported by former mayor Jean Drapeau.

Another plan, proposed by McGill University, has been in the works for several years is the construction of a sports complex on the north-west corner of Pine and Park Avenue.

The conversion of mountain land owned by the University of Montreal to a ski hill is yet another major development idea.

The MCM says the ecological balance of the park has been threatened because, as the MCM says, "Garbage and snow have been dumped near the cemeteries and the Université de Montréal. Large areas have been covered with landfill. Trees have been cut down."

> "Garbage and snow have been dumped near the cemeteries..."

The suggestion of turning the land now owned by the University of Montreal into a city-run park has been put forth by Dupras, who also wants *Man and His World* converted into a green space, a "real park" as he calls it.

Two councillors of the Montreal Citizens' Movement (MCM), John Gardiner and Hubert Simard, also have expressed the desire to put a moratorium on all the development programs until a commission has been appointed to study the environmental effects on the mountain. The MCM has proposed the creation of Operation Greenbelt, several 10-20 metre wide corridors for recreational use at a cost of $60 million around the edge of Mount Royal and has pledged that if elected, negotiations will be made with Westmount and Outremont concerning construction. In its manifesto, the MCM says it "considers it preferable that Montreal and its citizens be solely responsible for their local heritage."

"Our first priority is to preserve the mountain and create an access for the resident living south of Pine avenue," said Gardiner.

MCM leader, Jean Doré also stressed the importance of safety in the parks, saying, "We will create a network to enable Montrealers to roam around safely from one neighbourhood to another, from one park to another."

Though the Mount Royal issue dominated green space question in the news, candidates like Therese Davain of the MCM are concerned with other issues, more pertinent to their specific districts.

Lise Savard, speaking for Davain, stressed the need for the preservation of existing green space. She also noted that District 39, St. Jean Baptiste and the environs, has limited green spaces "because of the population density" and that "they are almost all mini-parks."

The official MCM platform stresses the need for the preservation of green spaces and shorelines, saying that upon election they "will give priority to the adoption of a master plan for city green spaces, so that the necessary green spaces can be reserved to meet generally accepted standards in this field."

However, John Gardiner spoke of the creation of a new park at the corner of St-Urbain and Sherbrooke, saying "With its tall trees, the view, the hill and its location, this park will become an oasis for children and adults."

Michel Morin of the Civic Party emphasized the preservation and maintenance of trees, but also hinted at the possibility of creating new parks, saying, "All the land that will be freed by demolition (of existing buildings) will be considered for green spaces." He added that the city has "7000 to 8000 trees planted each year" and that this will continue in the future. However, the MCM pledges in its program to "allocate more resources to tree-planting and to a regular trimming and tree care program."

The MCM plan for the shores of the Lachine Canal gives priority "to the extension of green spaces which could link or improve access from residential sectors to the Canal" and to the maintenance of the untouched parkland there. However, Morin speaks of an "equilibre"; while making the Canal more accessible and less polluted, this will not be "to the exclusion of residential and industrial sectors."

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Craft fair: Nov. 21 4 - 9 p.m., Nov. 22 10 a.m. - 4 p.m., John Grant High School. 275 36th Ave. Lachine: 637-3545. Artisans call Ben 8 a.m. - 4 p.m. Proceeds to school.

Halloween Party: Come as you aren't. Friday, October 31, 9:00 p.m. 3484 Peel St (Newman Centre). No charge — BYOB. Costume prizes. Tel. 933-5201.

And the winner is... KAREN DIAZ winner of our lovely stuffed fundraiser flamingo. Karen, drop by the Access McGill Office. Thanks to everyone who bought!

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continued on page 6

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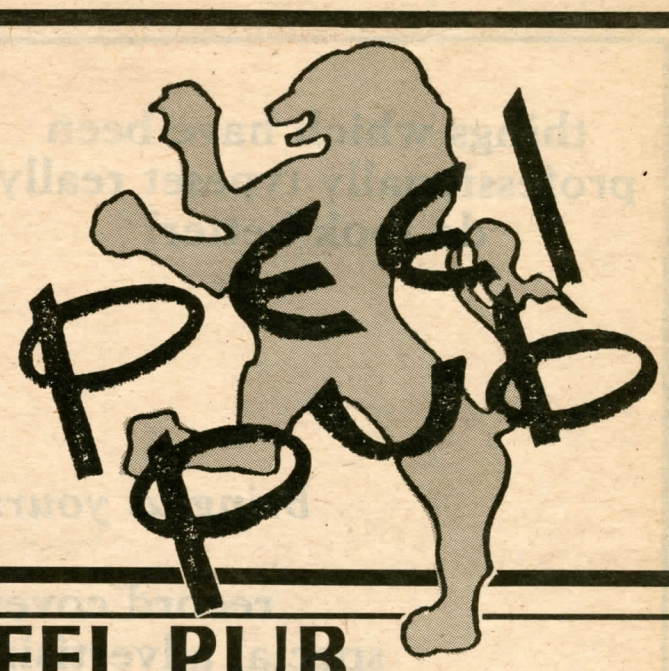

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